The Literary Digest

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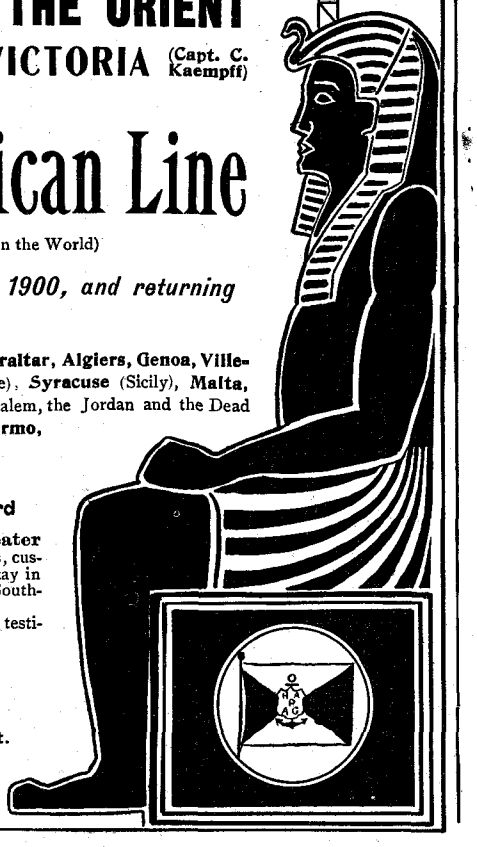

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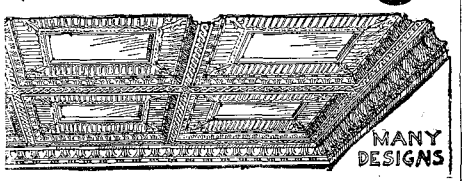

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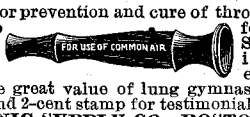

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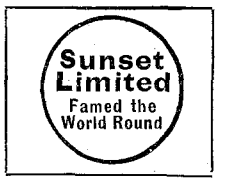

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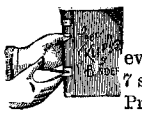

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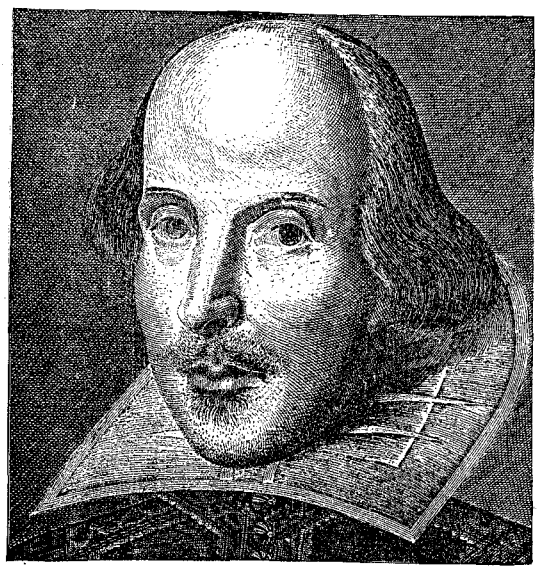

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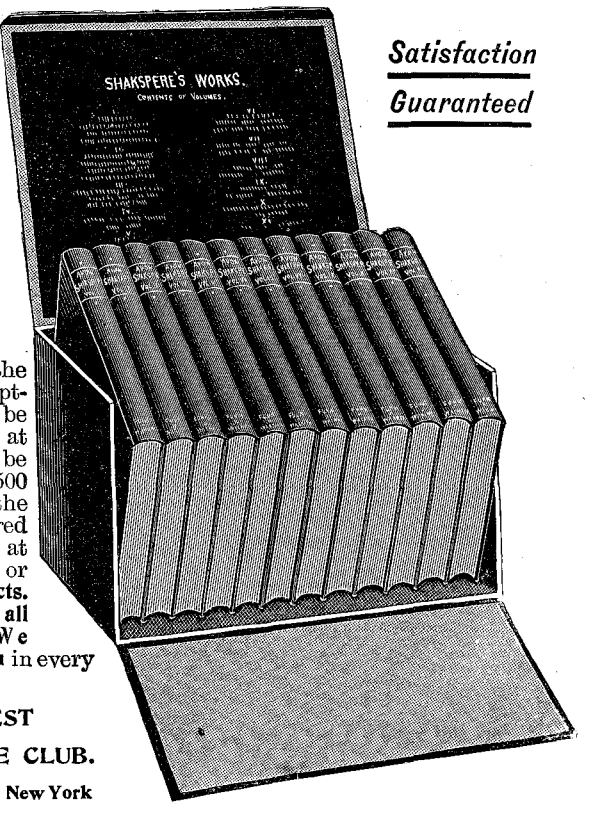

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

WHAT SHALL CONGRESS DO ABOUT CUBA?

RUMORS of serious dissatisfaction in Cuba, caused by the fear that the United States will ultimately annex the island, have again drawn public attention sharply in that direction. It is now twenty months since Congress disclaimed any "disposition or intention" to exercise sovereignty or control over the island "except for the pacification thereof"; and declared that when "pacification is completed," independent government is to be granted. A number of Cubans capable of bearing arms now think that pacification is completed, and that our control should be withdrawn; while many prominent men in this country think that if our control were withdrawn now, anarchy would follow, and the last state of the island would be worse than the first.

There are few men whose opinion on the situation would carry more weight than that of Gen. Leonard Wood, but he has made no public utterance on the subject. It is understood, however, that on his visit to Washington last week he recommended that part of our troops on the island be withdrawn, and that the Secretary of War will adopt this course. Such a plan will be exactly opposite to the one adopted when signs of discontent appeared in Luzon about a year ago, and it will be interesting to note whether this method will work better for peace than the sending of reinforcements, especially in view of the remark which Admiral Dewey is reported to have made recently to the effect that if Leonard Wood had been in command at Manila last winter there would have been no insurrection.

Gen. James H. Wilson, commanding the department of Matanzas, recommended, in a recent report, the establishment of an independent republican government at once or "as soon as the results of the census about to be taken can be made known." This should be supplemented, he thinks, by "the negotiation of a treaty of alliance and commerce between Cuba and the United States which shall give practical effect to the Monroe doctrine, define the rights, privileges, and duties of both the contracting parties on all subjects of common interest, and leave Cuba free and independent in all other matters."

Maj.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, military commander of the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, says that he is not a prophet and can not tell what Cuba's future will be. "At present," he says (in *The Independent*), "all is tentative, all attempts at government are merely experimental." In another article (in the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*) he says:

"The future disposition of the island will be determined by the people of Cuba themselves. If they find that self-government is impracticable they can appeal to the United States for annexation. Then the whole question can be submitted to Congress for final adjustment."

An "officer of the army of occupation," writing in *The North American Review*, quoted in these columns August 26, declared that irritation is increasing every day that our troops remain in Cuba, and something definite must at once be done to assure the Cubans of our good will and honorable purpose. We have the alternative before us—to drift or decide. To take our troops out of Cuba at once, he said, would be the proper course. To delay and drift would mean failure to fulfil a solemn pledge and might mean eventually a revolt—and a revolt, too, that there would be no glory in quelling.

Brig.-Gen. William Ludlow, governor of Havana, in the course of an informal talk a few days ago at a reception held in his honor in New York, is reported to have said: "The present generation will, in my judgment, have to pass away before the Cubans can form a stable government. A bar to self-government in Cuba is the illiteracy of those who would vote. One in five can read and write. To give universal suffrage to such a people would be to swamp the better class. We might just as well retire and let it drift to a Haiti No. 2."

These remarks have stirred up the Havana papers. The *Discusion* refused to believe that General Ludlow had made a statement so likely to alienate the sympathies of the people of Havana. The *Patria* said that the Cubans would answer all such prophecies with the words "Independence or Death!" The *Nuevo Pais* took General Ludlow's remarks calmly, accepting them as an indication that independent government is a long time distant. The *Epoca* favors annexation. *La Lucha*, in a long editorial, says that a majority of the Cubans who favor independence are opposed to violence, and will do all they can to prevent an uprising. It adds that Cuba must convince the world that she has enough sane men to control the lunatics. In conclusion, it says that telegrams from various parts of the island show that the country is tranquil.

Secretary Root's utterances on the Cuban situation in his annual report, just issued, are of especial importance, as coming from one of the President's advisers, and written, no doubt, with the President's sanction. He says:

"Our temporary occupation of the island of Cuba involves a very simple plan of operation, with some difficulties in its application which are apt to be overlooked by those who are impatient for immediate results. The control which we are exercising in trust for the people of Cuba should not be, and of course will not be, continued any longer than is necessary to enable that people to establish a suitable government to which the control shall be

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transferred, which shall really represent the people of Cuba and be able to maintain order and discharge its international obligations. When that government is established it will be its duty and right to solve for Cuba the problems above discussed in regard to Puerto Rico. Our present duty is limited to giving every assistance in our power to the establishment of such a government, and to maintaining order and promoting the welfare of the people of Cuba during the period necessarily required for that process. The conduct of the Cuban people has been admirable. There have, of course, been some agitators who have loudly voiced their discontent over not being allowed to personally conduct the government themselves, but the substantial body of educated Cubans have shown themselves to be patriotic, appreciative, and helpful, while the great body of uneducated Cubans have been patient and law-abiding. . . . The year allowed by the treaty for the Spanish population of the island to elect whether they will be Cuban or Spanish citizens will expire on the 11th of April next. It will then, for the first time, be possible to determine who are the citizens of Cuba entitled to take a part in her government. By that time it is believed that, the results of the census having been computed and tabulated, we shall be ready to provide for municipal elections, which will place all the local governments of the island in the hands of representatives elected by the people, and that when these local governments, thus elected, are established they will be ready to proceed to the formation of a representative convention to frame a constitution and provide for a general government of the island, to which the United States will surrender the reins of government. When that government is established the relations which exist between it and the United States will be matter for free and uncontrolled agreement between the two parties."

The taking of the census, which will be completed, it is hoped, by the beginning of the year, will furnish some basis for voting lists throughout the island; but the question, Who shall be allowed to vote? is another that requires an answer. According to estimates of A. G. Robinson (Cuban correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* and Boston *Transcript*), the population of Cuba is from 1,000,000 to 1,300,000, of whom about 200,000 are males of voting age. Deducting the aliens, there would be but 150,000. An educational or property qualification would cut down the number entitled to franchise to 30,000. On this phase of the problem, Col. Carlos Garcia (son of the general), who was in Washington last summer to urge an early establishment of civil government in Cuba, expresses himself as follows:

"I do not know that we shall have universal suffrage, but I do know that intelligence in the islands, like intelligence in the United States, will control. The blacks in Cuba are as intelligent, if not more so, than the blacks in the Southern States, and their number in the island has been exaggerated. The census soon to be taken will show that. Another point I wish to make is this: The people of Cuba, as a whole, are far superior in every way to those of Haiti or Santo Domingo. Universal suffrage would not make a black republic of Cuba. Have no fear on that score. When we have established our independent government the great question we will have to deal with will be that of immigration. Even now laborers from Spain are coming over in large numbers to work the mining regions of Santiago. The native Cubans are not given to mining. We want independence, and we can show the United States in a very little while that we are fully capable of self-government. But our efforts will be retarded as long as the militarism in the island continues. We will make rapid progress when the civil authorities are free to go ahead and act without first consulting the military."

Charles M. Pepper, whose work as Cuban correspondent of the New York *Tribune* and Washington *Star* attracted considerable notice, and whose new book, "To-morrow in Cuba," is receiving wide commendation, believes that the race question will cut no small figure in the anti-annexation movement. There is no such color line in Cuba as exists in the United States, and the Cuban negro knows that if Cuba becomes part of the United States he will lose caste. "The colored race in Cuba," says Mr. Pepper, "has reached a pretty unanimous decision that its future is not promising if the island becomes a State in the Union. That is the present sentiment, and it is in itself powerful enough to dampen any annexation movement." When we test the feeling of the people on the annexation question, it is of vital importance, Mr. Pepper believes, that it should be done by universal suffrage if we would avoid future trouble. In time, he thinks, the sentiment of the whole island will favor annexation, but that is far from being the feeling at present. And those who do favor annexation have no thought of territorial government in their minds. He says:

"There should be no misunderstanding. People of the United States should not turn their thoughts to annexation when by it they understand only limited territorial government, while the people of Cuba who are turning to annexation understand only full Statehood and equality in the American nation."

For the present he believes that "whatever the outcome, every circumstance urges that Cuba be brought face to face with its responsibilities, and be left untrammeled to weigh the consequences of the destiny it may choose."

With so many men well acquainted with the situation unable to agree on a program, the discussions and final decision of Congress, so full of possibilities to a people whose welfare has already cost us no little blood and treasure, will be a center of absorbing interest.

GEORGIA'S REFUSAL TO DISFRANCHISE THE NEGRO.

THE defeat of the Hardwick franchise bill in the Georgia House of Representatives by the decisive vote of 137 to 3 came as a surprise to most of the Northern press, which considered the extension of negro-disfranchisement laws throughout the South as inevitable. "It is the unexpected," says the New York *Mail and Express*, "that has happened." The bill had provisions similar to those in force in Mississippi and South Carolina, as follows:

"That no person shall be a competent voter unless he shall be able to read and write any paragraph of the constitution of this State, and shall be able to understand any paragraph of such constitution, and to give a reasonable interpretation thereto; provided, however, that no male person who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of the State wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of such person shall be denied the right to register or vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications provided for in this paragraph."

The two important features of the bill were the "understanding" clause and the "grandfather" clause, as the above provisions are called; the first being construed to exclude any one objectionable to the election officers, and the second to admit practically all the white voters. Prof. Booker T. Washington criticized the "understanding" clause as follows in a letter to the Atlanta *Constitution*:

"To pass an election law with an 'understanding' clause simply means that some individual will be tempted to perjure his soul and degrade his whole life by deciding in too many cases that the negro does not 'understand' the constitution and that a white man, even tho he be an ignorant white foreigner with but recently acquired citizenship, does 'understand' it. The 'understanding' clause may serve to keep negroes from voting, but the time will come when it will also be used to keep white men from voting if any number of them disagree with the election officer who holds the discretionary power."

A memorial sent to the legislature by the negroes of the State closed with these words:

"We know that there are among our white fellow citizens broad-minded men who realize that the prosperity of Georgia is bound up with the prosperity of the Georgia negro; that no nation or State can advance faster than its laboring classes, and that whatever hinders, degrades, or discourages the negroes weakens and injures the State. To such Georgians we appeal in

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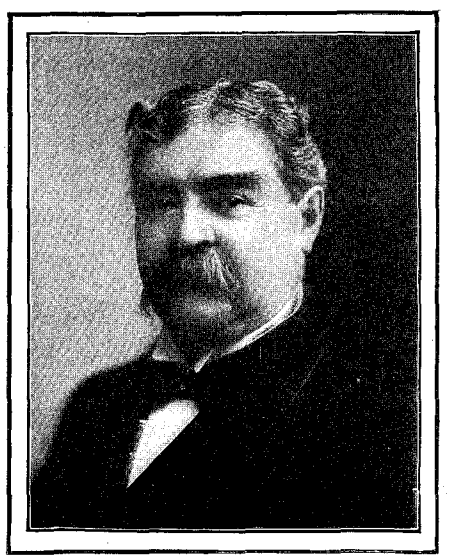
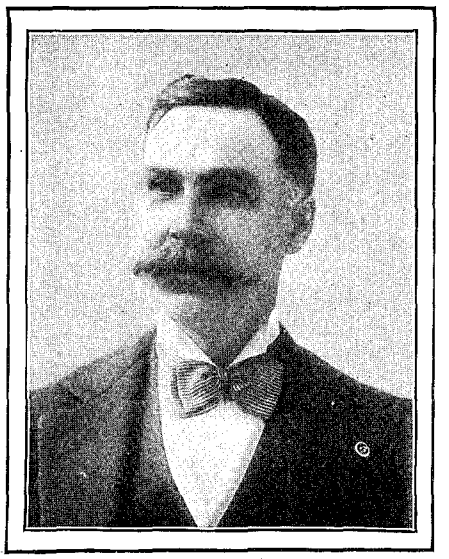


MAYOR WILLIAM C. MAYBURY (DEM.), of Detroit. Reelected.



MAYOR THOMAS TAGGART (DEM.), of Indianapolis. Reelected.

MAYOR JAMES DUVAL PHELAN (DEM.), of San Francisco. Reelected.

RECENTLY ELECTED MAYORS.

this crisis. Race antagonism and hatred have gone too far in this State; let us stop here; let us insist that we go no farther; let us countenance no measure or movement calculated to increase that deep and terrible sense of wrong under which so many to-day labor. May the twentieth century of the Prince of Peace dawn upon an era of generous sympathy and forbearance between these two great races in Georgia, and not upon a season of added injustice and antipathy."

Governor Candler, who has done much toward stopping lynching in Georgia, is said to have used his influence against the bill, and the only speech in favor of the measure was made by the bill's author, Mr. Hardwick. An effort to table the bill was defeated because its opponents were determined to kill it. The Springfield *Republican* calls the defeat of the measure "a very notable performance," and hopes that it will have some influence upon the other States in the black belt. The New York *Evening Post* rejoices that the vote "has shown that the spirit of fair play is dominant in Georgia." The New York *Times* says that "the State of Georgia has a right to congratulate itself and to be thanked by the country." The Boston *Transcript* says:

"It has been claimed that this action was taken to head off the movement to cut down the representation of the South, and this might have been a contributory motive; but we believe that on the abstract merits of this question alone, at this time, the result would have been the same, and that the Georgia House of Representatives deserves credit for taking high ground and deciding this very important question in an honest, intelligent, and statesmanlike spirit and manner. The State in this test, and we may say in this temptation, has risen above petty prejudice and has discharged a delicate duty honorably and righteously. When men like Candler and Washington work together great things can be accomplished for the social welfare."

Less comment on the incident appears in the Southern press than in the Northern, and where it does appear it is less optimistic. The New Orleans *Picayune*, for example, thinks that the opponents of the bill were actuated less by altruism than by "practical politics." It says:

"Georgia is overwhelmingly Democratic, and there is no effective Republican element in the politics of the State. The negroes are used by Democratic candidates and factions against their opponents in the same party, and the politicians refuse to give them up. That sort of game was carried on for a time in Louisiana, but it led to so much corruption in politics, not to speak of the ever-present danger of the negroes being able to hold a balance of power in the State, that the best people determined to free the State from such damaging and dangerous conditions, and they have done so. The Georgia politicians refuse to free their State from such a situation because, as it stands, it is useful to their individual and factional schemes. That was the way things were done in North Carolina, where there are twice as many whites as negroes, and where negro domination was never feared; but within a year, through the contentions of the whites among themselves, the negroes got into public place and power, and became so overbearing and arrogant that their conduct was unbearable, and a bloody revolution was necessary to restore peace and order. Since then the North Carolinians have come to realize the necessity of getting rid of such a political danger. The Georgians are sooner or later bound to come to it."

ENACTING THE GOLD STANDARD.

DURING the summer and fall, rumors have been afloat that Congress in the present session will place our currency system definitely upon a gold basis. These rumors now seem to be within sight of realization. The currency bill proposed by the Republican caucus committee of the House of Representatives, and widely published last week, has as its opening section the declaration—

"That the standard unit of value shall, as now, be the dollar, and shall consist of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold, nine tenths fine, or twenty-three and twenty-two one-hundredths grains of pure gold, being the one-tenth part of the eagle."

This is followed by provisions for maintaining the paper and the silver money at a parity with gold. To provide a larger quantity of money to meet the growing demand, the national banks will be allowed by the new plan to increase somewhat their issue of bank-notes. Another section of the bill restrains the Secretary of the Treasury from reissuing the paper and silver that he has redeemed with gold, except in exchange again for gold. This is intended to break the "endless chain" which was credited by some with so much trouble in President Cleveland's second Administration. The bill's provisions for maintaining the gold standard are thus presented in condensed and clarified form by the New York *Times* (Ind.):

"A reserve in gold equal to 25 per cent. of all the outstanding greenbacks and treasury notes of 1890 is provided from the gold now held in abundance by the Treasury, and this reserve is protected absolutely from all drafts on any account whatever. The Secretary of the Treasury is required to maintain this fund at all times. In order to do so he may transfer to it any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated in excess of a standing balance of $50,000,000. He may also at his discretion, in order to maintain the fund, borrow such amount as may be necessary on 3-per-cent. gold bonds of the United States. As the fund is put

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in the charge of a separate bureau, to be known as the Division of Issue and Redemption, it will be seen that it will be in fact and in the public mind entirely dissociated from all the ordinary operations of the Treasury, which in itself is a great advantage. The duties of the Secretary of the Treasury are not less clearly defined than are his powers. He is 'authorized and required to use said reserve fund in maintaining at all times the parity and equal value of every dollar issued or coined by the Government.' He must redeem in gold any legal-tender note or treasury note at the option of the holder, and when thus redeemed these notes can not be paid out again except in exchange for gold. Nor is this all. If the Secretary at any time deems it necessary in order to maintain the parity and equal value of all the money of the United States he may exchange gold for any other money issued or coined by the United States."

The New York *Sun* and *World* and some other gold-standard papers insist that our currency is already on a gold basis and that a further law is unnecessary. The New York *Journal* and other believers in bimetalism urge that the proposed bill "abolishes the double standard which, in one form or another, has prevailed for all but five years of our national existence." Where such disputes are possible, comment a number of papers, it is best to have the matter definitely settled; and the framers of the proposed law, as the New York *Evening Post* says, "leave no room for doubt as to what their bill means." "There is no occasion to quote dictionary definitions," says the New York *Times*, "to prove that this language means the gold standard." The Senate committee is said to be framing a similar plan, and with both Houses of Congress under Republican control it is confidently predicted that the bill, in its essential features, will soon become law.

A Revolution in Party Politics.—"The bill of the Republican caucus committee, which is given in full with the report in our news despatches this morning, takes a long, firm step toward putting the gold standard beyond the possibility of assault. It goes much farther in this direction than would have been believed possible a year or two ago by those familiar with the timidity which usually governs the acts of our public men. Secretary Gage was roundly denounced no longer ago than the beginning of 1898, because he declared that it was the purpose of his proposed bill 'to fasten the gold standard more firmly upon the country.' The fact that this object is now frankly declared, and that the people have sustained the gold standard wherever the issue has been squarely presented, is a more swift and gratifying revolution than often occurs in party politics. The bill presented is subject to some criticism of detail, but on the whole it puts into law in a courageous and straightforward way several fundamental requirements of a sound-currency system. Gold is declared without equivocation to be the standard; provision is made that all public and private contracts shall be executed in conformity with this standard; a gold reserve is set aside for carrying out these purposes, and the Secretary of the Treasury is armed with large powers to maintain this reserve. These are great and valuable achievements, and, if enacted into law, ought to place this country firmly by the side of the leading gold-standard countries of the world, which are at the same time the most progressive and the most prosperous countries. . . . The country will not be content, however, with the present bill as a complete solution of the monetary problem. The necessity for a more elastic circulating medium must soon be confronted if the gold standard is not to suffer in public opinion through an injurious and unnecessary deficiency of the circulating medium, but upon the proposition that gold shall be the standard of value and that the standard shall be established and protected beyond reasonable risk or doubt, the proposed bill meets in a gratifying degree the desires of the business community."—*The New York Journal of Commerce* (*Fin.*).

A Blow at the Greenbacks.—"The greenbacks have a strong hold on the affections of the people. No party has a monopoly of it. Those Republican leaders who are always trying to cooperate with the bankers and financiers have long wanted them out of the way so as to make a private monopoly of paper-money circulation. The greenbacks are good money. They are issued on the faith of the Government, and are based on the property of the people. There is no better money. They are not mere notes of hand. They are not mere temporary evidences of indebtedness. They are intended, under the law, to be received and paid out as a part of the currency of the country, and the people may regard the Atlantic City scheme as a mere trick to retard their circulation, and ultimately to retire them altogether. A direct, open proposition to abolish the greenbacks, immediately or gradually, would meet with a popular storm of opposition. Any plan looking to their disparagement will be regarded with suspicion. . . . The present sporadic agitation of the question of finance in Administration circles is not necessarily on principle. It may well be suspected that it is for the purpose of embarrassing the Democrats in the construction of a platform of principles for next year. It might be well for the Democrats not to allow themselves to become prematurely excited."—*The Cincinnati Enquirer* (*Dem.*).

Question Not Settled Yet.—"Let it not be supposed, however, that the underlying question has been settled for all the years to come. The recent discoveries of gold have lulled the fears of the financial magnates for a season; but the pressure for the yellow metal already begins to be acutely felt, in the world's great money-markets, and the strain is quite sure to grow more and more intense with the flight of the years. A decrease in the output of gold will bring on a crisis that will shake the political and industrial world; and, in the light of universal disaster, the race will once more learn the old, old lesson, that the two noble metals together constitute the only basis broad enough for the towering superstructure of credit which is absolutely necessary to civilization in its present complex form. The friends of silver have only to bide their time in order to convince their opponents that the remonetization of the now neglected metal is the sole remedy which suffices to the perfect and permanent healing of the nations. The American people, having elected to sleep beneath the 'narrow blanket,' must not be surprised if their repose be disturbed by wasting fever and fearful dreams. Experience is the best teacher, in finance as in everything else; but the cost of tuition is beyond the means of all but the very longest purses."—*The New Orleans Times-Democrat* (*Dem.*).

Gold Currency is Unstable.—"There is something definite about such a measure, it is a beginning; and it seems that the Republicans are prepared to at least show their hands. It is amusing to read in the report accompanying the measure that 'when the standard shall be permanently established, all doubt of its stability' will be 'removed.' It is amusing, because the fact that the gold standard does not give stability to the unit of value is to-day demonstrated in every market of the country. If the unit of value is not a fixed quantity with respect to its value —its purchasing power—what is the use of talking about the 'stability of the standard of value'? The standard of value is also the unit of value, but if the unit fluctuates in its value, being dear to-day and cheap to-morrow, where does the 'stability' come in and what does it amount to? We regret to see our gold-standard friends cheat themselves with vague phrases. The fact is that the greenbacks in the seventies never cut more fluctuating capers than the gold dollar during the past two years. The greenback fluctuations were measured by gold, but now we have to measure gold by commodities, and the result shows the depreciation of the value of the gold dollar to an extent that should cause our gold friends to put on their thinking-caps. What profit is there in the gold standard if it is not stable enough to fix the value of the gold dollar as compared with commodities? If low prices are not to rule, and if, on the other hand, the gold dollar is to depreciate in its purchasing power, what benefit does the gold standard give to those who own gold? The Democrats contended, and still contend, that we can not have prosperity until money is cheap enough to give high prices. The result has justified the contention. We have higher prices and the result is prosperity. But, meanwhile, where is the stability of the gold dollar?"—*The Atlantic Constitution* (*Dem.*).

Eternal Vigilance Still Needed.—"Those who insist that the gold standard should be reaffirmed get what they want. Those who desire that the national banking privileges be extended to small towns where only a small amount of capital may be commanded for banking purposes get what they want. Banks with a capital of only $25,000 are authorized; and all national banks are permitted to issue circulating notes up to the par value of

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their government bonds deposited to secure circulation. And provision is made to prevent the employment of what is known as the 'endless-chain' method of draining the treasury of gold. The Bryanites will be disappointed in the absence of any assault on the greenbacks. They have been expecting something of the kind, tho upon what authority has not been clear. No proposition is made for substituting interest-bearing obligations for those non-interest-bearing obligations, nor is any such proposition likely to be pressed upon Congress with any sort of formidable support from any source. But, at last, this whole question will still remain with the people; and they can not afford to shirk it at the polls. What one Congress may do another may undo. If it is important for the country's credit to have a firm friend of sound money in the White House it is equally important to keep one there while the question remains acute. A sound-money Congress will not legislate on unsound-money lines. A sound-money President will not appoint an unsound-money man Secretary of the Treasury. The thing to do, therefore, is to support sound-money men on sound-money policies, and keep both the executive and legislative departments of the Government under the control of sound-money principles."—*The Washington Star* (*Ind. Rep.*).

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

A. W. MACHEN, superintendent of the rural free-delivery department, under the supervision of First Assistant Postmaster-General Heath, has issued a report on the working of his department which seems to indicate that free rural delivery has come to stay, and that it will expand until practically the whole country will, in time, enjoy its benefits. The advantages of the rural mail routes are thus summarized from the report by the Burlington *Hawk-Eye*:

"First, a marked increase in postal receipts, many routes already supporting themselves by the additional business they bring. Second, a decided advance in the value of farm lands in communities reached by free delivery—the advance being moderately estimated at $3 to $5 per acre. Third, a pronounced improvement in the condition of the roads traversed by rural carriers, the construction and maintenance of good roads being made a condition precedent to the introduction of the service. Fourth, better prices to farmers for their produce because of closer touch, through the free delivery, with market conditions. To these advantages Mr. Heath adds the educational benefits derivable from speedier communication with the news centers of the world and a closer acquaintance with current events."

The Hawk-Eye relates the history of the new movement and tells its present status as follows:

"The development of the free-delivery service in rural districts has been rapid and rational. It began in 1896 with an appropriation of $40,000, which enabled the postal authorities to establish forty-four experimental routes, and the results were so satisfactory that the system has been constantly broadened until now the routes number 383. Routes have been established in forty States and one Territory; the cost of the service for the year ending June 30, 1899, was $150,000; during the year 9,212,927 pieces of mail matter were delivered and collected; the area traversed covered 7,567 square miles, and the population enjoying the service numbered 273,604. The total length of the routes was 8,927 miles; the number of carriers employed was 397, and the cost of the service was about 86 cents per capita of the population served. The appropriation for this service for the current fiscal year is $300,000, which permits the establishing of 243 additional routes for the benefit of about 180,000 persons, who are now without free delivery. It is expected that with this increase in the number of routes the annual cost of the service will be less than 84 cents per capita of the population served, as against a cost of $2.85 per capita for the service in towns of 5,000 inhabitants."

Some statistician has calculated that the farmers lose time worth millions of dollars every year by being compelled to go or send to the village for the mail. The rural delivery will save all this and make the farming class and the country at large so much richer. The report has been received by the press with many expressions of approval. The Chicago *Evening Post* says that the report is "gratifying information." The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that the advantages of the system "can not be disputed." The Kansas City *Star* thinks that one of its great benefits will be "the breaking up of the sense of distance and loneliness which has hitherto been the burden of life on the farm," and the Burlington *Hawk-Eye* comments: "For years there has been talk of the reduction of common letter postage to one cent. But it would not be a just thing to provide for cheaper postal rates for the people of cities and towns until we have provided the people of the back country with decent facilities for getting their letters."

IMMEDIATE FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

NOW that our forces have dispersed the Philippine insurgents and captured some of their leaders and large numbers of their men, beside quantities of guns, ammunition, and supplies, the press have turned to the consideration of the future government of the islands. Shall they remain under military control or shall Congress devise a plan of civil government? Shall they be held as colonies or territories? Will they ever be eligible for Statehood? If eligible for Statehood, will they not be eligible for independence? These and other questions appearing in the columns of the press promise discussions of considerable educative value and interest.

"Reconstruction" Now Due.—"Martial law should now come to an end, such as has existed for fifteen months in the city of Manila. That military government which McKinley announced it to be his intention to establish throughout the Philippines

AGUINALDO'S WEARY MARCH.
Looking for a place to set it down.
—*The Indianapolis News.*

should be superseded by civil government, or, if for any reason found necessary to be continued, it should rest upon some other foundation than the mere sovereign will and pleasure of William McKinley. After the close of our own Civil War a form of military government, it is true, existed for a time under President Johnson and General Grant in those States which had formed part of the Southern Confederacy. But it was not by the mere will and pleasure of the federal executive or the commander-in-chief—it was by virtue of the various 'reconstruction acts,' so-called, passed by Congress. It rests with Congress now to undertake the work of 'reconstruction,' if the name and the association with the name are thought agreeable, in the Philippines, as well as in Hawaii and the West Indies. . . . There is small likelihood,

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however, that any final settlement of issues so momentous can be reached by that body in a single session, or until they have been passed upon by the court of last resort—the American people."—*The Baltimore Sun* (*Ind.*).

Philippines and Statehood.—"It is to be presumed, of course, that the Philippines can not for a long time, if ever, be fitted for admittance to the Union on terms of equality with the other States. It is well to bear in mind, however, that the adverb never is too rigid and sweeping a word to be used, except with very great caution, in American political forecasts. The improbable has happened often in United States history, and the apparently impossible has occurred more than once. When Josiah Quincy, in 1811, in the debate on the admission of Louisiana to Statehood, was paying his respects to the 'wild men on the Missouri' and the 'Anglo-Hispano-Gallo-Americans who bask on the sands at the mouth of the Mississippi,' nobody in the country dreamed that the region around the headwaters of the Missouri or along the Rocky Mountain range would ever be populated thickly enough, or with the right sort of people, to warrant its being cut up into States. Discoveries of gold, silver, or some other sort of valuable minerals may chance to be made in the Philippines after the American prospectors canvass that territory such as filled California, within two years after its acquisition, with a daring, resourceful, intelligent people, and secured its erection into a State. Many things could happen which, in the lapse of time, would send sufficient white immigration to the islands to outnumber the native races. However, Congress will be safe in acting, at the outset, on the presumption that the Philippines will always hold a different relation to the rest of the country from that which the regularly organized Territories hold. In any case the Filipinos must be ultimately granted all the home rule which can be safely extended to them, and this will have to be increased as they advance in intelligence, progressiveness, and balance."—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat* (*Rep.*).

Must Reform Our Civil Service.—"A heavy responsibility is with the President here. This is our first experiment in colonial government. Colonial government is an undertaking that tests statesmanship. Several European nations have tried it, and few have succeeded satisfactorily to those they governed, or in bringing about the best results to themselves. . . . There is a rock, however, upon which the United States may split that must be in the minds of all people who have given thought to this subject. It is in the character of her own civil service. This could not easily be worse adapted to aid her in colonial government of alien peoples. It must be repudiated if there is to be hope of success in the Philippines, and a radically different system pursued in its place. President McKinley can hardly have failed to realize this. We find in the idea that he does so the reason for his reluctance to substitute civil for military government in the colonies. This is exactly the course that a timid and uncertain person, a politician rather than a statesman, would be expected to take. Yet it is important, and we believe, for the reasons we have above given, that it is necessary, that civil government should be substituted early for military government in our new possessions."—*The Boston Herald* (*Ind.*).

Politics Will Play a Part.—"We do not imagine that much progress toward a satisfactory solution of the problem will be made during the session about to begin. Like all other public questions, this one will be subordinate to the Administration's interest in the next Presidential election, and that is, of course, unfortunate. Because the effort on the part of the Republican leaders will not be so much to evolve a system of colonial administration which shall be at once efficient, economical, and adjusted to the conditions and requirements of the governed, as to provide new patronage for politicians and places for their friends and dependents, as rewards for party service in the campaign of 1900. . . . After the elections of next November, the situation will be different. If Mr. McKinley were again made chief magistrate, he would not need to be so fearful of consequences, and he might even lend his influence to a colonial system so constructed that while it would be elastic under Republican *régimes*, would, at the same time, provide for the strictest civil-service reform organization whenever the Democratic Party happened to be in power. If, on the other hand, the present occupant of the White House should be elected to return to Canton, then, of course, a Democratic government would settle the colonial and cognate questions through a Congress independent and free of executive control in both of its branches. In either case, it is reasonably evident that nothing much can be accomplished for a twelvemonth at least."—*The Washington Times* (*Dem.*).

Treat the Rebels as Bandits.—"Among the retreating Tagalos themselves it is generally recognized that organized opposition on a large scale is no longer practical, and it is said that they are planning to resolve themselves into independent companies of banditti. If they do so, and then proceed to pillage and murder, no consideration will be due them as belligerents. They should be treated like common malefactors, and after trial should be imprisoned or hanged, according to the nature of their crimes. . . . Any other course would simply invite an indefinite continuation of a situation resembling anarchy, and it would bear with peculiar hardship upon those Filipinos who had accepted American rule in good faith, believing that it would bring them protection. As they would be the principal sufferers considerations of humanity as well as of national policy demand the fate of bandits for bandits."—*The Chicago Times-Herald* (*Rep.*).

PUBLIC PAWNSHOPS IN CHICAGO.

THE municipal enterprise of Chicago, as illustrated by the city employment bureaus described in our columns last week, is also illustrated by the municipal pawnshop recently started there. In making this innovation, Chicago follows a precedent already firmly established in Europe. The *Mont-de-Piété*, or Public Pawnshop, of Paris, which loans as much as 60,000,000 francs ($11,700,000) in one year at a rate of about 7 per cent., has been in operation since 1777. Equally venerable are the municipal pawnshops which exist in almost all the large German cities, and experiments of a similar nature have proved every successful in both Belgium and France.

The Chicago pawnshop has been established as the result of a law passed at the last session of the Illinois legislature. It is proposed to advance money on personal security at the rate of one per cent. monthly—about half the amount which the private pawnbrokers usually charge. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says of the venture:

"This is an experiment whose success does not leave much room for doubt. Indeed, that is said already to have been assured by the number of applications which even thus early in the history of the new enterprise have been received. People who are compelled by their necessities to negotiate a small loan on a pledge of personal property will be sure to give this tardy innovation a hearty welcome. Its effect will be to relieve them from a species of petty extortion and oppression from which they have heretofore suffered, if not uncomplainingly, at least without much hope or expectation of redress. . . . In all the so-called Latin countries the pawnshop was long ago made a public institution. Even in China, which some people suppose to be beyond the confines of civilization, the pawnbroking business has for centuries been, as it is to-day, a government monopoly and an important agency in carrying on the activities of society. The Chinaman goes to the official pawnshop with no more sense of shame or humiliation than the well-to-do man in this country applies to his banker for a temporary accommodation. Here, as in England, the situation, as every one knows, has been very different. Any one with the smallest claims to respectability who is compelled by the exigencies of his exchequer to invoke the pawnbroker's good offices does so by stealth, and if he is discovered feels very much as he might if he had committed a crime. This is no doubt highly irrational, but it is not difficult of explanation. It unquestionably arises from the fact that poverty for centuries was treated as tho it were indeed a crime, or, if that seem an exaggeration, as tho it were something to be ashamed of, something inherently discreditable to the person suffering it. The new departure which has just been made in Chicago indicates the growing ascendency of a saner and more equitable view."

An organization called the "State Pawners' Society" also exists

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in Chicago for the purpose of loaning money to city employees on their pay vouchers. Says the Chicago *Journal:*

"The plan of the society provides for the loaning of money at one per cent. a month on the earned but unpaid portion of the employee's salary, and only to such employees as are in distress caused by sickness or death. The application must be submitted to the head of the department in which the employee serves for certification of his statement that he is in need, and must then be approved by the controller. Loans will not be made for more than 80 per cent. of the pledged amount of earned salary. The opportunity of the city employees to secure money at 1 per cent. a month, where they have been paying 10 to 15 per cent. to loan sharks, will not be the only good results of this plan of the State Pawners' Society. The plan sounds the death-knell of these money-lenders, who, tho their offices are in their hats, make their headquarters in the corridors of the city hall, and there solicit patronage. It is stated that each month 80 per cent. of the salaries of the city's regular employees is pledged to these loan sharks before pay-day arrives. If this scheme of the Pawners' Society can drive these men away from the city hall, and does nothing else, the result will be more than enough to justify its inauguration."

THE RUMORED ANGLO-GERMAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

WHATEVER object Joseph Chamberlain, England's Colonial Secretary, had in view in speaking of a "triple alliance" between Germany, England, and the United States, he certainly succeeded in arousing the newspapers throughout a great part of the civilized world. The cabled comments of the British and German press reveal a disbelief in the existence of any such compact, and but little desire for one. The French and Russian papers regard the speech as an idle threat. Some have expressed the belief that Mr. Chamberlain intended only to sound public feeling to find whether such a "dreibund" would be popular. After referring to the friendly relations between England and America Mr. Chamberlain said:

"The union, the alliance if you please, the understanding between these two great nations is, indeed, a guaranty of the peace of the world. But there is something more which I think any far-seeing English statesman must have long desired, that we should not remain permanently isolated from the continent of Europe, and I think it must have appeared evident to everybody that the natural alliance is between ourselves and the great German empire. I can not conceive that any point can arise in the immediate future which can bring ourselves and Germany into antagonism of interests. On the contrary, I can foresee many things in the future which must cause anxiety to the statesmen of Europe, but in which our interests are clearly the same as Germany's, and in which the understanding of which I have spoken in the case of America might, if extended to Germany, do more, perhaps, than any combination of arms to preserve the peace of the world."

Mr. Chamberlain, referring to the bitter anti-British attitude of some of the French press, hinted that "serious consequences" might result if they continued their attacks.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* has obtained from Secretary Hay a declaration that no alliance exists with England or Germany, and none is contemplated by the President. No proposition, it was further stated, has been advanced by or received from either Great Britain or Germany looking to an alliance. The Philadelphia *Press*, Postmaster-General Smith's paper, thinks that Mr. Chamberlain has simply "added another to those haphazard utterances which spangle his speeches for ten years past, which set the press of Europe, England, and America to talking, and which leave absolutely no residuum in the acts, the facts, and the contracts of nations." The New York *Times* thinks that Lord Salisbury lets Mr. Chamberlain talk too much. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* notes the fact that we are just getting out of a little alliance with England and Germany in the Samoan matter which we found productive of nothing but continual unpleasantness, some loss of life, and much destruction of property. The New York *Journal* thinks that England and Germany have not done so much to prove their good will as some other countries, such as France and Russia. The Philadelphia *Ledger* takes a similar view:

"Without wishing to tear open the old wounds, our friendship for Great Britain, however agreeable our relations with the mother country may now be, can scarcely be called 'traditional.' With France it is different. The French sympathy in our Revolution, the participation of Lafayette in the struggle, and other incidents of our historic past have filled the American mind, taught thus from infancy, with a senes of kindliness and obligation to the French, tho we are not unmindful that there were 'friends of America' in England even during our Revolution and during our war with Spain. With Germany we have sustained peaceful international relations, and nothing is likely to interrupt them. A very large and influential segment of our best population is of German extraction. With Russia, too, we have been on the best of terms, and can not forget her supporting sympathy in the trying days of our internal troubles in the sixties, when she stood as a rock for us against European intervention."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SAMPSON, after all, was the lucky one. No one made him a hero. Fate was kind.—*The Springfield Republican.*

MUST HAVE WINGS.—If Aguinaldo escapes this time he will have to be a bird.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

AN "open door" in the Philippines that opens out is what Aguinaldo is looking for at this particular time.—*The Chicago Times-Herald.*

ANY one having a second-class horse he would like to trade for a kingdom would do well to consult Aguinaldo.—*The Chicago Record.*

NOT WHOLLY IGNORANT.—Teacher: "Do you know what a franchise is?" Pupil: "Not exactly; but I know it's something you grab."—*Puck.*

SOME people are born free, some achieve liberty, while some are weaker than Great Britain, and have liberty thrust upon them.—*The Detroit Journal.*

IN the interests of sound money and national honor, the President has pardoned 24 delinquent bank officials since he was inaugurated.—*The Detroit News.*

WHETHER or not the Filipino chief is really affected by these attentions with which he is pursued, he seems much moved by them.—*The Philadelphia Times.*

WHEN a man promises his victims 10 per cent. a week on their investments, it seems like straining a point to charge him with deception.—*The Detroit News.*

OUT in Arizona the Government is just about to reduce some obstreperous Navajos to subjection. We call the attention of Mr. Edward Atkinson to the matter. Is it not a case of government without the consent of the governed?—*The New York Tribune.*

GREECE
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SOUTH AFRICA
SOUTH AFRICA

LETTERS AND ART.

A CRITICAL ASSAULT ON SIR HENRY IRVING.

MISS EVELINE C. BODLEY is up in arms against the tendency of dramatists to depend more and more upon elaborate scenic effects, and against Sir Henry Irving as the leading culprit in this respect. A result of this tendency, says Miss Bodley (writing in *The National Review*, November), is that the acting, overpowered by the scenery, falls into the second place. It is not set off, it is extinguished, and the standards of dramatic talent are degraded. The actors themselves, especially the actor-managers, are responsible for this degradation of their art, she says, tho later on she lays the blame upon the audiences. Speaking of a recent revival (in England) of a Shakespearian play, in which the hero appeared in a different costume for each act, she says: "Let any one compare the effect of such elaborate masquerading with that achieved by M. Coquelin in the limited and unbecoming wardrobe of 'Cyrano de Bergerac,' and they [?] will lament that true dramatic talents should ever be confounded with those of the 'quick-change artiste.'"

Miss Bodley then applies herself to Sir Henry as follows:

"Season after season the announcement of a new production at the Lyceum draws the faithful in hundreds from their distant suburbs to sit long hours outside the doors of the unreserved places, sustained by sandwiches and expectation. And they know, from experience, that this expectation will be realized. Sir Henry Irving never disappoints his audience on these occasions. He gives them, as they know he will, a series of really beautiful tableaux, the very best stage-management, and—himself. Not Wolsey, nor Becket, nor King Arthur, nor any other comparatively uninteresting person, but the Sir Henry Irving to whom they are very justly grateful for the trouble he has taken in providing five or six magnificently artistic scenes and a crowd of well-dressed and well-drilled 'supers' to amuse them. When he has done all this they no more expect him to conceal his personality under an assumed character than they would expect to see the ring-master of a circus in spangles instead of evening dress. Why should an actor, if his only object is to please his public, think it necessary to adapt more than his dress and 'make-up' to any particular character he may be representing, when the same voice, walk, and gestures can always be made to do duty and at the same time give perfect satisfaction to a full house? . . . . . .

"It is in this respect that we venture to think Sir Henry Irving has not dealt quite fairly with the public. Whatever may have been the case in former years, there can be no doubt that in such plays as 'King Arthur,' 'Peter the Great,' and 'Robespierre' he has deliberately relied on the attractions of elaborate scenery to cover deficiencies in the cast and, in most cases, a total want of literary merit in the play itself. To do this is an insult to the intelligence of an audience, if we suppose them to be capable of any discrimination between good and bad. It is also, to speak plainly, sailing under false colors; for at the Lyceum we are led to expect drama in its highest form, interpreted by the leading members of the profession whose principal aim ought not to be the arrangement of *tableaux vivants*. A player who obtains his dramatic effects by means of scenery and dresses is between the horns of a dilemma. If he does not feel the inadequacy of the 'spectacular' method—especially when applied to the classic drama—he is unworthy of serious consideration as an actor; if he feels it, and yet persists in his evil courses, he breaks faith with his audience and reduces himself to the level of a charlatan. There must be many who, after witnessing fearful and wonderful triumphs of ingenuity at some frankly 'popular' theater, have turned to the Lyceum for relief; only to feel the justice of a distinguished foreigner's criticism when he exclaimed of our leading tragedian, 'Mais—c'est un farceur!'"

It is not in melodrama only, we are told, that popular success is gained by a single ingenious and gruesome scene:

"Certainly Sir Henry Irving does not bid for popularity in exactly the same style as the manager of Drury Lane or the Adelphi. Yet his principle is much the same, namely, to work in the most deliberate manner upon the most obvious feelings of mankind. There may not be much dramatic art in causing thousands of people to marvel at a life-like presentment of Boulter's Lock or the University Match; there is scarcely more in drawing tears from an audience by a scene like that in 'Robespierre,' where the condemned victims are taken one by one from a cell in the *Conciergerie* to the scaffold. There was a similar scene in another revolutionary play of last season which did not rouse the same resentment because the strength of the situation depended on the hero himself. But in 'Robespierre' the hero was in abeyance, and we were harrowed by means wholly unconnected with the plot—a mother, led to execution, parting from her little child. Of course every one was touched, but the effect was produced by a cheap and mechanical appeal to human nature and not by the art of Sir Henry Irving and M. Sardou. The pathos of such a situation is at once so obvious and so sacred that to drag it on to the stage, independently of the essential incidents of the play, is something more than an artistic blunder—it is what Stevenson calls 'a brutal assault upon the feelings.'"

Later on, Miss Bodley admits that, after all, the fault must be laid at "our own door"—meaning the public—and not at that of Sir Henry or any other manager.

THE LETTERS AND THE PERSONALITY OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

"THERE is but one art—to omit," says Stevenson, in one of his letters; "Oh, if I knew how to omit, I would ask no other knowledge." On two sides of the Atlantic the reviewers of his newly published "Letters" are echoing this cry, "Oh, if I knew how to omit." For the richness and freshness with which these letters reveal his singularly lovable and valiant personality make the process of selection a very trying one. Even the London *Times* speaks of their "extraordinary fascination," their "irresistible" raciness, variety, and animation, which "tempt the reviewer to break the golden rule about abstaining from superlatives," and which constitute "the truest record, perhaps, of a 'richly compounded spirit,' in its passage through the world that the literature of our time has preserved."

The title of the two volumes is: "The Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson to His Family and Friends." As he was an only child, the family letters are all to his parents. The "friends" are in most cases literary friends, most prominent among them being Sidney Colvin, keeper of the prints in the British Museum (who edits these volumes, and who is Stevenson's literary executor), W. E. Henley, Edmund Gosse, Henry James, William Archer, James Payn, and Mr. Burlingame (of our own *Scribner's Magazine*).

The letters cover a period reaching from Stevenson's schoolboy days to the very day of his death. He was during the most of this time an invalid, and one of the chief charms of his personality was his care never to obtrude his physical condition upon the consciousness of his friends. But in spite of himself the secret would occasionally peep out from his letters, and in consequence some of them are extremely pathetic. In one to Mr. Archer he wrote:

"To me the medicine-bottles on my chimney and the blood on my handkerchief are accidents; they do not color my view of life."

An idea of the valor with which he fought on and worked on despite his hopeless malady may be obtained from the following passage from Mr. Colvin's admirable introduction:

"During all the time of Stevenson's residence at Bournemouth he was compelled to lead the life, irksome to him above all men, but borne with invincible sweetness and patience, of a chronic invalid, and almost constant presence in the house. A great part of his time had perforce to be spent in bed, and there almost all his literary work was produced. Often for days, and sometimes for whole weeks together, he was forbidden to speak aloud, and

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compelled to carry on conversation with his family and friends in whispers or with the help of pencil and paper."

And during this period he was at work vigorously upon no less than ten books!

One of the few letters in which he speaks without restraint of his health was written in 1880 to Mr. Gosse, from San Francisco. Stevenson was soon to be married to an American lady—Mrs. Osborne—and he had been having a hard time trying to live on his literary earnings and get a little ahead, when disease brought him down again. He writes:

"For about six weeks I have been in utter doubt; it was a toss-up for life or death all that time; but I won the toss, sir, and Hades went off once more discomfited. This is not the first time, nor will it be the last, that I have a friendly game with that gentleman. I know he will end by clearing me out; but the rogue is insidious, and the habit of that sort of gambling seems to be a part of my nature; it was, I suspect, too much indulged in youth; break your children of this tendency, my dear Gosse, from the first. It is when once formed a habit more fatal than opium—I speak, as St. Paul says, like a fool. I have been very, very sick; on the verge of a galloping consumption; cold sweats, prostrating attacks of cough, sinking fits in which I lost the power of speech, fever, and all the ugliest circumstances of the disease; and I have cause to bless God, my wife that is to be, and one Dr. Bamford (a name the Muse repels) that I have come out of all this and got my feet once more upon a little hilltop with a fair prospect of life and some new desire of living. Yet I did not wish to die neither, only I felt unable to go on further with that rough horseplay of human life; a man must be pretty well to take the business in good part. Yet I felt all the time that I had done nothing to entitle me to an honorable discharge; that I had taken up many obligations and begun many friendships which I had no right to put away from me; and that for me to die was to play the cur and shirking sybarite, and desert the colors on the eve of the decisive fight."

His marriage, it may be remarked in passing, seems to have been a very happy one, his wife endearing herself very greatly, not to her husband alone, but to his parents and his friends.

At another time he writes: "I have that peculiar and delicious sense of being born again in an expurgated edition which belongs to convalescence." One of his letters to Sidney Colvin contains the following:

"I hope heartily you will survive me, and do not doubt it. There are seven or eight people it is no part of my scheme in life to survive—yet if I could but heal me of my bellowses I could have a jolly life—I have it even now, when I can work and stroll a little, as I have been doing till this cold. I have so many things to make life sweet to me, it seems a pity I can not have that other one thing—health. But tho you will be angry to hear it, I believe, for myself at least, what is is best. I believe it all through my worst days, and I am not ashamed to profess it now."

The beginning of Stevenson's prosperity came in 1883 with the publication of "Treasure Island." After it had appeared as a serial in *Young Folks*, an offer was made to him of £100 for the book rights. He writes home as follows:

"My dearest people—I have had a great piece of news. There has been offered for 'Treasure Island'—how much do you suppose? I believe it would be an excellent jest to keep the answer till my next letter. For two cents I would do so. Shall I? Anyway, I'll turn the page first. No—well—a £100, all alive, O! A hundred jingling, tingling, golden, minted quid. Is not this wonderful?"

He signed this, "Your loving and ecstatic son, TREASURE EILAAN." Four years later an offer was made to him (and refused) of £2,000 a year to contribute a weekly article to an American journal.

References to his own literary work are generally made in a sportive and racy way. Mr. Colvin lost some of Stevenson's manuscript, and here is the way in which the latter wrote about the loss:

"My dear Colvin, *Fous ne me gombrennez pas*. Angry with you? No. Is the thing lost? Well, so be it. There is one masterpiece fewer in the world. The world can ill spare it, but I, sir, I (and here I strike my hollow bosom so that it resounds) I am full of this sort of bauble; I am made of it; it comes to me, sir, as the desire to sneeze comes upon poor ordinary devils on cold days, when they should be getting out of bed and into their horrid cold tubs by the light of a seven-o'clock candle, with the dismal seven-o'clock frost-flowers all over the window."

Henley wrote him criticizing his poem on "Our Lady of the Snows," and here is Stevenson's response:

"My dear Henley—Heavens! have I done the like? 'Clarify and strain,' indeed? 'Make it like Marvell,' no less. I'll tell you what—you may go to the devil; that's what I think. 'Be eloquent,' is another of your pregnant suggestions. I can not sufficiently thank you for that one. Portrait of a person about to be eloquent at the request of a literary friend. You seem to forget, sir, that rime is rime, sir, and—go to the devil.

"I'll try to improve it, but I shan't be able to—oh, go to the devil.

"Seriously, you're a cool hand. And then you have the brass to ask me *why* 'my steps went one by one'? Why? Powers of man! to rime with *sun*, to be sure. Why else could it be? And you yourself have been a poet! G-r-r-r-r-r! I'll never be a poet any more. Men are so d—d ungrateful and captious, I declare I could weep."

There seems to have been a fondness in his heart—akin to his love of buccaneers and growing perhaps out of his physical weakness—for "swear-words" such as appear in the above. One of his remarks about his own work—which *The Academy* thinks might stand as his epitaph—was: "Well, I did my damdest anyhow." And as early as 1879 he was writing to Mr. Gosse from Edinburgh:

"My fellow creatures are electing school boards here in the midst of the ages. It is very composed of them. I can't think why they do it, nor why I have written a real letter. If you write a real letter back, damme, I'll try to *correspond* with you—a thing unknown in this age. It is a consequence of the decay of faith; we can not believe that the fellow will be at the pains to read us."

His comments upon his contemporaries are at times very free, but always kind and just and never betraying the slightest envy. Here is what he wrote in 1890 about Kipling:

"Kipling is by far the most promising young man who has appeared since—ahem—I appeared. He amazes me by his precocity and various endowment. But he alarms me by his copiousness and haste. He should shield his fire with both hands 'and draw up all his strength and sweetness in one ball.' ('Draw all his strength and all his sweetness up into one ball'? I can not remember Marvel's words.) So the critics have been saying to me, but I was never capable of—and surely never guilty of—such a debauch of production. At this rate his works will soon fill the habitable globe; and surely he was armed for better conflicts than these succinct sketches and flying leaves of verse? I look on, I admire, I rejoice for myself; but in a kind of ambition we all have for our tongue and literature I am wounded. If I had this man's fertility and courage, it seems to me I could heave a pyramid. Well, we begin to be the old fogies now; and it was high time something rose to take our places. Certainly Kipling has the gifts; the fairy godmothers were all tipsy at his christening. What will he do with them?"

To Barrie he writes:

"'The Little Minister' ought to have ended badly; we all know it did; and we are infinitely grateful to you for the grace and good feeling with which you lied about it. If you had told the truth, I for one could never have forgiven you."

And again to Barrie:

"There are two of us now that the Shirra might have patted on the head. And please do not think when I seem thus to bracket myself with you that I am wholly blinded with vanity. Jess is beyond my frontier line; I could not touch her skirt; I have no such glamour of twilight on my pen. I am a capable artist; but it

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begins to look to me as if you were a man of genius. Take care of yourself for my sake."

Readers of "Margaret Ogilvy" will remember how indignant Barrie made his mother by insisting on his own inferiority to Stevenson.

Of Balzac he wrote as follows:

"Were you to reread some Balzac, as I have been doing, it would greatly help to clear your eyes. He was a man who never found his method. An inarticulate Shakespeare, smothered under forcible-feeble detail. It is astounding to the riper mind how bad he is, how feeble, how untrue, how tedious; and, of course, when he surrendered to his temperament, how good and powerful. And yet never plain nor clear. He could not consent to be dull, and thus became so. He would leave nothing undeveloped, and thus drowned out of sight of land amid the multitude of crying and incongruous details. There is but one art—to omit! O if I knew how to omit, I would ask no other knowledge. A man who knew how to omit would make an 'Iliad' of a daily paper.

"Your definition of seeing is quite right. It is the first part of omission to be partly blind. Artistic sight is judicious blindness. Sam Bough (the painter) must have been a jolly blind old boy. He would turn a corner, look for one half or quarter minute, and then say, 'This'll do, lad.' Down he sat, there and then, with whole artistic plan, scheme of color, and the like, and began by laying a foundation of powerful and seemingly incongruous color on the block. He saw, not the scene, but the water-color sketch. Every artist by sixty should so behold nature. Where does he learn that? In the studio, I swear. He goes to nature for facts, relations, values—material; as a man, before writing an historical novel, reads up memoirs. But it is not by reading memoirs that he has learned the selective criterion. He has learned that in the practise of his art; and he will never learn it well, but when disengaged from the ardent struggle of immediate representation, of realistic and *ex-facto* art. He learns it in the crystallization of day-dreams; in changing, not in copying, fact; in the pursuit of the ideal, not in the study of nature. These temples of art are, as you say, inaccessible to the realistic climber. It is not by looking at the sea that you get

'The multitudinous seas incarnadine,'

nor by looking at Mont Blanc that you find

'And visited all nights by troops of stars.'

A kind of ardor of the blood is the mother of all this; and according as this ardor is swayed by knowledge and seconded by craft, the art expression flows clear, and significance and charm, like a moon rising, are born above the barren juggle of mere symbols."

He has some severe things to say about the public and about popularity. Writing to Henry James—who, as we all know, despite his fine literary workmanship, is far from being popular—Stevenson writes: "Lord, what a silly thing is popularity." Again:

"I know that good work sometimes hits; but with my hand on my heart, I think it is by accident. And I know also that good work must succeed at last; but that is not the doing of the public; they are only shamed into silence or affectation. I do not write for the public; I write for money, a nobler deity; and most of all for myself, not perhaps any more noble, but both more intelligent and nearer home."

Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse wrote to the effect that he was in love with stagnation. In a letter in reply, too long to quote in full, Stevenson gave rein to a freak of fancy and offered to exchange identities with Monkhouse, inasmuch as he (Stevenson) was *not* in love with repose and yet had to indulge in it, being too weak to walk, too blind to read, not allowed to speak aloud, and likely soon, by lack of anything to eat, to give up eating. He speculates whether, in exchanging souls, they will have to exchange religions, wonders how they shall like each other's remorses, etc. Then he continues:

"Seriously, do you like to repose? Ye gods, I hate it. I never rest with any acceptation; I do not know what people mean who say they like sleep, and that damned bedtime which, since long ere I was breeched, has rung a knell to all my day's doings and beings. And when a man, seemingly sane, tells me he has 'fallen in love with stagnation' I can only say to him, 'You will never be a pirate!' This may not cause any regret to Mrs. Monkhouse, but in your own soul it will clang hollow—think of it! Never! After all boyhood's aspirations and youth's immoral day-dreams, you are condemned to sit down, grossly draw your chair to the fat board, and be a beastly Burgess till you die. Can it be? Is there not some escape, some furlough from the moral law, some holiday jaunt contrivable into a better land? Shall we never shed blood? This prospect is too grey.

Here lies a man who never did
Anything but what he was bid;
Who lived his life in paltry ease,
And died of commonplace disease.

To confess plainly, I had intended to spend my life (or any leisure I might have from piracy upon the high seas) as the leader of a great horde of irregular cavalry, devastating whole valleys. I can still, looking back, see myself in many favorite attitudes; signaling for a boat from my pirate-ship with a pocket-handkerchief, I at the jetty end, and one or two of my bold blades keeping the crowd at bay; or else turning in the saddle to look back at my whole command (some five thousand strong) following me at the hand gallop up the road out of the burning valley; this last by moonlight."

In a letter to one of his closest friends, Mr. Jenkins, he touches on his religious views as follows:

"Yes, if I could believe in the immortality business, the world would indeed be too good to be true; but we were put here to do what service we can for honor and not for hire; the sods cover us, and the worm that never dies, the conscience, sleeps well at last; these are the wages, besides what we receive so lavishly day by day; and they are enough for a man who knows his only frailty and sees all things in the proportion of reality. The soul of piety was killed long ago by the idea of reward. Nor is happiness, whether eternal or temporal, the reward that mankind seeks. Happinesses are but the wayside campings; his soul is the journey; he was born for the struggle, and only tastes his life in effort and on the condition that he is opposed. How then is such a creature, so fiery, so pugnacious, so made up of discontent and aspiration, and such noble and uneasy passions—how can he be rewarded but by rest?"

He finally admits that this rest may be called God; and it is worth while rereading in this connection the prayer which he wrote a short time before his death, for the use of his Samoan household:

"We beseech Thee, Lord, to behold us with favor, folk of many families and nations, gathered together in the peace of this roof; weak men and women, subsisting under the covert of Thy patience.

"Be patient still; suffer us yet a little longer—with our broken purposes of good, and our idle endeavors against evil—suffer us a little longer to endure, and (if it may be) help us to do better. Bless to us our extraordinary mercies; if the day come when these must be taken, have us play the man under affliction. Be with our friends; be with ourselves. Go with each of us to rest; if any awake, temper to them the dark hours of watching; and when the day returns to us, our sun and comforter, call us up with morning faces and with morning hearts—eager to labor, eager to be happy, if happiness shall be our portion—and if the day be marked for sorrow, strong to endure it.

"We thank Thee and praise Thee; and in the words of Him to whom this day is sacred, close our oblation."

An Untranslated Gem from Goethe.—A subscriber in far-away Nicaragua writes to us as follows:

"*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST: Oh! I could beat you with a stick! And what names I would like to call you! For printing in your issue of September 9, p. 308, a quotation by Macaulay of a most exquisite thought *in German and leaving it in German.*"

The quotation referred to is in an article on "The Vitality of Macaulay," which we abridged from an article in *The Atlantic Monthly* (August) by Mr. H. D. Sedgwick, Jr. Macaulay's rooms in Florence looked out upon a court adorned with marble

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statues placed among the orange-trees. In his diary he wrote, "I never look at the statues without thinking of poor Mignon:

Und Marmorbilden stehn and sehn mich an:
Was hat man dir, der armes kind, gethan?

I know of no two lines in the world which I would sooner have written than those."

The words are those of Goethe's "Mignon," the dwarfish, unaccountable child whose unseemly body was the foil to a soul of rare beauty. Goethe, like Dante, was a master of the art of saying much in a few words, so that such passages of concentrated, pregnant thought as this are particularly hard to render in translation. Perhaps the following attempt may do:

And marble statues look to ask of me:
What unkind deed, poor child, was done to thee?

A JAPANESE DESCRIPTION OF STUDENT LIFE IN JAPAN.

MR. H. S. OHARA, a Japanese student in the Leland Stanford Junior University, gives some interesting facts about the life of the student in his own land. Lafcadio Hearn has said of the Japanese: "They are less serious, they are more happy; they perhaps remain the happiest people in the civilized world." Mr. Ohara thinks that this is in an especial degree true of the Japanese student. He writes in *The Stanford Sequoia* (Palo Alto, November 17), and we reproduce a portion of his article without verbal change, not even correcting the spelling of Mazzini's name:

"They [Japanese students] are not serious, because they are not required to be so; they are happy, because they have hope in the future, hope in their studies, hope in the blue sky, hope in the cherry blossoms—hope in everything. For has the Japanese nation not made, and is she not now making, progress such as the history of the past speaks nowhere of? Were not many of the ministers and high officers of the government, many of the men in the great industries, and of the party leaders in and out of parliament, of humble stock, once poor students? In the democratic Japan of to-day, the man with wider knowledge and better ability has always the chance to make himself prominent, and this the student knows. The ambitious student in Europe or America is not more ambitious than the Japanese student. The student in Japan is born with ambition and dies with ambition. He is usually a hard worker, and studies in perfect faith and with Dido-like sincerity. 'Read an hundred times over, and meaning will be itself clear,' is a popular proverb among the students, and it simply teaches patience and study.

"If you will go to Kanda or Hongo, the students' districts of Tokyo, at evening, and look up at the paper windows of the boarding-houses, you will see on the paper black shadows, now stooping and now lifting. This means that the owners of these shadows are studying for to-morrow's lessons. 'Know the existence of to-day, but never think of to-morrow,' their proverb says. This means that they must finish up their studies to-day, not let them go until to-morrow. Progress is the idea of every student, and nothing is allowed to hinder that progress.

"The teacher is regarded by the Japanese student as a second parent, and the relation between them is very close and warm. Besides the class-room work, the teacher is often consulted by the student about his personal matters. To the question of importance he answers with sympathy, and to the question of lighter nature with a smile. The student goes to him without scruple, and with all manner of questions. Harmony in every way exists between them.

"The favorite studies of the Japanese students were, until about twenty-five years ago, law, politics, philosophy, and medicine; the doctrines of Stein and Mazinni, the teachings of Montesquieu and Locke, having special fascination. But since then the greater number of the students have turned their attention to the practical sciences—especially applied sciences. Then the most favored books were Bentham's 'Philosophy,' Rousseau's 'Social Contract,' Guizot's 'History of Civilization,' Mill's 'Liberty,' and like writings; but now, Slingo's 'Electrical Engineering,' Ewing's 'Steam-Engine,' and Marshal's 'Economics of Industry,' are more acceptable to them. This is due to the change in the social condition of the country. The Japan of twenty-five or thirty years ago was busy to breathe the spiritual air of Western ideas, but the Japan of to-day is earnest in building up the material part of civilization.

"I spoke of the boarding-house in connection with the student's study. In the students' districts there are hundreds of them—houses of a peculiar type, quite different from those in America. Each house has a certain number of rooms of different sizes, and each house is for boy or girl students alone. Little pieces of wood, just at the entrances of the houses, are to be seen by the by-passer; on these blocks the names of the boarders are written, affording convenience for location of the students. Each student occupies one room, which he regards as his kingdom.' Here he eats, sleeps, studies, and dances 'kenbu.' These little rooms, with their closets and paper windows, differ in price according to position; the sunny room, which the disciples of Diogenes very likely will prefer, is higher, while the dark and cold room, best fitted for the would-be hot-headed politician, is lower.

"The student is generally well treated throughout the country—is even regarded as belonging to a privileged class. Every government official, professor, man of industry, and, in truth, every man belonging to the better class of society thinks it an honorable thing to have two or three students in his house, and to help them in their education; very often he buys their books, pays their tuition, and gives them board and room, not treating them as helpers, but as his 'Shosei,' or students. I know a lawyer in Tokyo who has fourteen students in his house, helping each of them in every possible way. His house itself is very much like a boarding-school. The students in Germany are much respected, and it is said well treated, but surely not so well as in the Flower Land. In the houses, before the shops, on the streets, even in the chop-houses, the student gets the best. This is because the people are interested in the makers of the next generation, anxious to have the coming Japan greater and brighter than the Japan of to-day.

"The German student uses a peculiar lamp, called in this country the 'student lamp.' In Japan, not the lamp only, but clothing, shoes, hats, pipes, almost everything used by the student, is different from that used by other classes. One thing which attracts the attention of foreigners is the badge worn on the hat, each school having its distinctive one. The students of the government schools are in uniform, and the uniforms again differ among the different schools.

"Curious things with the Japanese students are the Ginshi, the recital of poems, and the Kenbu, the sword dance. The poems sung are usually the patriotic ones, the dances performed the enthusiastic ones. In the lobbies of the schools very often, while the students are waiting for the next recitation, one will chance to sing an excitable poem; whereupon the whole mass joins in at the chorus, while others of them leap upon the benches and dance the Kenbu. They lean much toward intellectual contests, and the annual debate between the six great law schools of Tokyo is a most exciting thing in student circles. In the hall of one of the law schools, amid the applause of thousands, young Ciceros and Demosthenes with black hair and almond eyes deliver senator-like orations. Usually these contests are presided over by one of the prominent speakers of parliament.

"The Japanese students are athletic; they understand what Juvenal meant by saying, 'Mens sana in corpore sano.' Their most popular sports are wrestling, fencing, track games, and baseball; swimming is one of the best of summer, and there are a number of swimming-schools on the bank of Okawa. But most popular of all Japanese student sports is boat-racing. Each college or academy has its boat club, and is most enthusiastic in its hope for victory."

Ouida on English Books of the Day.—Ouida, with her wonted impetuosity and strong language, takes a tilt at some of the failings of present-day literature in England. Referring to the recent talk about forming an English Academy upon the lines of the *Académie Française*, she says that the English temper is not academic, and that Englishmen are too indifferent to purity and elegance of language to make such an institution possible.

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"The well of English undefiled is sadly muddy nowadays," she says (*The Fortnightly Review*, November), "and any roaring screamer of English or American slang is as welcome to those who call themselves critics as tho he wrote like Matthew Arnold or John Morley." There is an "enormous increase in the issue of rubbish of all kinds." She continues:

"The number of volumes which pour annually from the English press is, at the present hour, appalling. One house alone produces, in number, enough volumes for the whole trade. Why are these volumes, usually worthless, ever produced? Why do the circulating libraries accept them? Who reads them? Who buys them? Why does one see in the lists of London 'remainders' the announcement of volumes originally published at six, eight, ten, twelve shillings, to be sold second-hand, perfectly new and uncut, at the miserable prices of two shillings, eighteen-pence, one shilling, and even sixpence.' Among these is sometimes a work of real and scholarly worth, which it is painful to see thus sacrificed, but rarely; for it is rarely that such a work is now issued in London. Where is this to end? With whom does the fault of it lie? Some one, I suppose, must gain by such an insane method of overproduction, but I can not see who it can possibly be. One well-known publisher tells me that he must issue books thus, or starve. He is not in danger of bodily starvation, but the public is mentally starved by such a system. . . . I read few English books of the day myself, I prefer the literatures of other countries; but it pains me to see such a deluge of worthless verbosity pour from London lanes and London streets where printing-presses of yore worked for Addison and Goldsmith, Thackeray and Arthur Helps.

"If this stream of pseudo-literature, rarely defiled, is not stopped, it will carry away and swamp all true English literature under it, as a moving bog covers flocks and pastures, cottages and country seats. I have asked several London publishers why it is allowed to go on; their answers are evasive and contradictory. They assert that most of the volumes published are paid for by the authors; that they themselves must publish something, or cease to exist as a trade; and that the public does not know good from bad, so it does not matter what is printed."

WHAT IS REAL EDUCATION?

A SYMPOSIUM on the subject "What It Is to Be Educated" appears in *The Chautauquan* (October). Four college presidents, two widely known clergymen and writers, two prominent business men, and two women of national reputation are represented; and their views, while divergent in some respects, are interesting and fairly representative.

The following is President Arthur T. Hadley's reply:

"1. What do you consider the chief characteristics distinguishing the educated from the uneducated person?

"Breadth of view. A good general education should give a man broad views of life as a whole. A good technical education should give him broad views of his profession.

"2. What special advantages does the college-trained man gain over the self-made man, so-called?

"He tends to get the experience of other men and other ages in better proportion of the results of his own experience.

"3. How may a person best make up for the lack of a college training?

"By dealing with large things, whether in business, in society, in art, or in literature.

"4. How would you differentiate the education of woman from that of man?

"The general education of the two should, it seems to me, be nearly similar. The technical education will necessarily, in the present stage of civilization, be, in the majority of cases, widely different."

Dr. Edward Everett Hale says:

"1. An educated man understands the language of his time. He knows how and where to find the facts he needs. He is not, very likely, informed on many of the infinite number of facts. But he can understand those who know and he knows where to find them.

"2. As colleges go, the college-trained man has no advantage over the self-trained man, so called, unless he have had an earlier start. . . . . .

"4. Woman's life is more at home than man's, or should be. Her physical strength, on the whole, is not so great as his. A woman will always be glad if she can readily adapt herself to new relations in life. She has, perhaps, as things go, not so ready a choice of the place she will live in as her husband. The essential point—not referred to in your questions—is that *Education* is the important matter, and *Instruction*—the pouring in of facts—is comparatively unimportant."

Mrs. May Wright Sewall, president of the International Council of Women, Indianapolis, says with regard to the education of her own sex:

"In fundamentals I would not differentiate the education of woman from that of man at all. I think what is good for the development of mental fiber in one sex is equally good for the development of the same fiber in the other. In advanced education I would differentiate woman's education from that of man by giving her more of history and philosophy. I would give her more history because she will get less of the value of history through her contact with life than man will through his. I would give her more philosophy for three reasons: First, her habits of life will probably give her more time in loneliness, which to the untrained mind is almost certain to induce a habit of day-dreaming and mental idling. Second, the habit of mind induced by philosophical study results in larger patience and surer fortitude, qualities which women particularly need. Third, as her life is likely to be given to details, and to the details of relatively small matters, she needs the horizon and inspiration derived from considering large general questions, such as those which are the subject of philosophy. Practically I would differentiate her education by giving her more natural sciences, that her more limited contact with human life may be supplied by quick perception of the relationships and resources of nature."

NOTES.

ANENT the remarkable "Dumas Discovery," a subscriber writes that he read "Sultanetta" in French some years ago. It was published by Michel Levy, Paris.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the marriage of Mr. Hamlin Garland, on November 18, to Miss Zulime Taft, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Don Carlos Taft, of Hanover, Kansas.

THE critics almost without exception recognize the remarkable ability of Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson's book on "Women and Economics," which is making a decided sensation in London.

TWELVE different éditions-de-luxe of "David Harum," in morocco, calf, levant, etc., are to be published this autum. It has lately been suggested that horse-hide would be the most appropriate covering.

PROFESSOR CHARLES ELIOT NORTON calls the attention to the fact that we were in error in assuming that the recently published "Letters of Emerson to a Friend," lately reviewed in these columns, were addressed to himself, nor have any of them been previously published in the magazines.

DR. ALICE B. STOCKHAM, of Chicago, has just written and published a brochure called "Parenthood," which in smaller compass and more general language gives the outline of her interesting and elevating theory of the sex relations, dealt with more fully and specifically in that rarely fine book "Karezza."

NOTEWORTHY proof of the stability of Dickens's hold upon popular taste is to be found in the new editions of his works appearing this year—the twenty-ninth since his death. Five editions have been published or are in press. These include the "Gadshill," the "Victoria," and *The Daily News* editions, the "Temple" pocket edition, and the "New Century" edition, also of pocket size. As all of the Dickens copyrights have not yet expired, only those editions published by authority of Messrs. Chapman & Hall are absolutely complete. A new card game called "Characters from Dickens" has lately been compiled by Mrs. Olivia Dealy. Each of sixty cards bears the name of some character, and under the name questions concerning the character.

MR. JOHN BLAIR'S presentation of the realistic drama of the Spanish playwright Echegaray at the Carnegie Lyceum, New York, on November 14, was the initial performance in the series of five monthly modern plays of which we have already spoken in these columns. The attempt to give plays of a high order, representing the best attainment of the modern drama in England and the Continent, deserves the support and cooperation of all lovers of the serious drama, and apparently the undertaking will be a success from the artistic and financial standpoint. The performance, while not to be compared in intrinsic interest with Mr. Blair's presentation of "Ghosts" last spring, is spoken of favorably by the metropolitan critics.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE MULTIPHONE.

THIS name has been given by a French inventor, M. Dussaud, to a simple apparatus for magnifying the sound from a telephone or a phonograph. It consists, as the description given below will show, merely of a small resonance chamber connecting directly on one side with the vibrating diaphragm of the telephone or phonograph and opening on the other into a speaking-trumpet like that ordinarily used with the phonograph. By the interposition of this resonance box, the sound is greatly increased. The inventor's loud-speaking telephone, a previous device along the same lines, was recently described in these columns. The following descriptive article is a translation from *La Nature* (Paris, November 9), to which the original was contributed by M. J. Laffargue. Says the writer:

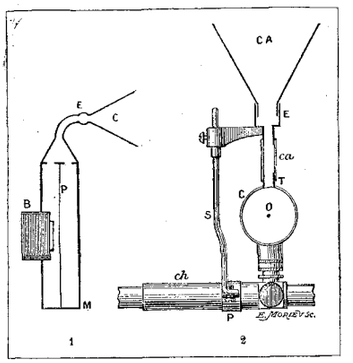

FIG. 1.—The Multiphone affixed to the Membrane of a Phonograph.

"M. Dussaud has invented a little apparatus to which he has given the name of 'multiphone,' because it serves to multiply the sounds of the telephone and phonograph, so that they may be heard at a greater distance, or by a greater number of persons, or by persons who are hard of hearing. This apparatus was exhibited recently by M. Laborde to the Academy of Medicine.

"Fig. 2 (No. 1) shows the arrangement adopted for the application of the multiphone to the telephone. At *B* is the coil of the receiving telephone, and at *P* the vibrating plate. The sonorous receiver *M* constitutes the multiphone, which collects the vibrations of the air from both sides of the vibrating plate. These vibrations are transmitted to a point *E* where may be fixed an arrangement for applying the ear directly, or a trumpet *C*. We have been present at several experiments made under these conditions, and the sound was clear and strong. It is certain that the multiphone will enable persons hard of hearing to use the telephone.

"M. Dussaud seeks to utilize the multiphone for partially deaf persons who desire to visit the theater. It would be possible to instal in every theater a number of devices of this kind connected to the microphones of a theatrophone [theatrical telephone]. Persons hard of hearing could thus follow the play with ease.

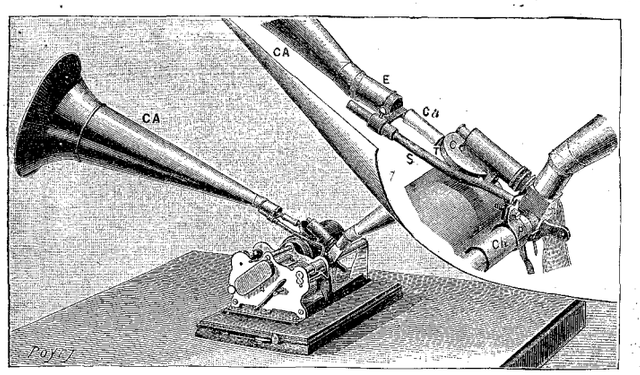

FIG. 2.—Applications of the Multiphone to Telephone and Phonograph.

"Fig. 1 shows us the multiphone placed on the membrane of a phonograph, and Fig. 2 (No. 2) shows the details. At *C* is the sonorous receptacle of the multiphone; it has no bottom, for the membrane of the phonograph itself forms the bottom. This receptacle has a small opening, *O*, to allow the style of the diaphragm to pass. The multiphone is first fastened with cement under the reproducing diaphragm of the phonograph. Then the support *P* is placed on the slide *ch* with the piece *S*; the mouth *E*, connected with a second amplifying trumpet *CA*, is placed above the tube *T*, to which it is connected by rubber tubing *ca*. Now if we work the phonograph, the diaphragm, as in the ordinary case, acts by its upper face to send sound-waves into its trumpet, of which only the base is seen in our diagram. The multiphone *C*, at the same time, collects the vibrations of the lower face of the diaphragm, and sends them by way of the tube and the opening *E* into the second trumpet *CA*.

"These experiments, whose aim is to augment in a great degree the power of the sounds emitted by the phonograph, . . are very conclusive and easy to utilize. They enable deaf people to use the phonograph. In this way M. Dussaud has added another to the series of inventions undertaken by him for the relief of this infirmity; he has succeeded in operating under the most satisfactory conditions, acoustic lenses, the microphonograph, and the loud-speaking telephone."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CENTENARY OF THE METRIC SYSTEM.

ON June 22, 1799, the first standard meter was constructed in France, and the metric system of weights and measurements, which has since made such strides, was formally adopted by the French republican government. This system, whose basis, the meter, was originally taken as .0000001 of the distance from the poles to the equator, altho not in popular use in English-speaking countries, is even here the accepted standard for purely scientific work. In this age of centennial celebrations it is strange that scientific men seem to have allowed this anniversary to pass unnoticed. This neglect has attracted the notice of M. Jacques Boyer, who has endeavored to make up for it by an elaborate illustrated article in *Revue Encyclopédique* (October 7), in which he gives a thorough history of the origin and adoption of the metric system, its gradual spread through the world, and its present status.

The metric system, M. Boyer tells us, was by no means the first attempt to unify systems of measurement, at least in France. Charlemagne decreed that a uniform system of measurement should be used throughout his empire, and his example was followed by many of his successors; yet in 1611, in the east of France alone, no less than eight different kinds of standard feet were commonly in use. In 1670, Abbé Mouton, an astronomer of Lyons, proposed to use the minute, or sixtieth part of a degree of the meridian, as a rational unit of measurement; but he died without putting his idea into practise. This was done by Prof. Jean Picard, who measured an arc of the meridian near Paris. M. Boyer goes on to say:

"Above all—a remarkable thing for that epoch—he indicated the means of finding again, at pleasure, the length of the measure that he used, by referring it to that of the simple pendulum which beats seconds at Paris. Thus, he declares, if this measure should go the way of all the ancient measures of which naught remains but the name, we could regain it from an original, which, being taken from nature itself, must be invariable and universal.' The scientific principle on which the metric system rests was discovered. Little remained to reach the definite conception of the meter—a more exact knowledge of the earth's figure, and more perfect geodesic methods."

M. Boyer proceeds to relate at length how this knowledge was finally attained. In 1731 scientists sent by the Academy of Sciences measured an arc of the meridian in Peru; in 1790 a decree introduced by Talleyrand was adopted by the National Assembly, authorizing the appointment of a commission which in the following year reported in favor of the meter. After renewed measurements of the meridian in various parts of the earth's sur-

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face, and the assemblage of an international convention called by the French Government, the length of the unit was definitely settled, and the whole system of weights and measures that depends on this unit was perfected. In 1799 a platinum standard meter was forged by the metallurgist Jannetti. The change in standards was attended with much popular interest. Rules were issued for memorizing the new metric names (the "republican measures" as they were called), and the caricaturists were busy with them as well. M. Boyer quotes a series of French mnemonic verses which he thinks may have done much to popularize the new system. The metric weights and measures, however, remained entirely French till within recent years, the aim of its originators to found an international system not being realized. Its progress among other nations is thus chronicled by M. Boyer:

"About the time when the metric system was finally established in France, it was adopted by Belgium, Holland, and Greece. In 1862 we find a proposition introduced into the House of Commons to investigate the propriety of its establishment in England. Shortly afterward Italy, Switzerland, Greece, Belgium, and France signed the Monetary Convention of 1865—a first step toward the unification so greatly desired, and in the following year the United States recognized the meter as a legal measure."

In 1867 the International Geodesic Commission advised the construction of a new international standard meter, to be used by all the countries of Europe. A conference was called by France, but it was a failure, owing to the Franco-German war. It reassembled in 1872 and at its instance an elaborate series of experiments on standards of measurement were undertaken. Finally, on May 20, 1875, the celebrated metric convention was signed at Paris by the representatives of sixteen countries: Germany, Austria, Belgium, Argentina, Denmark, the United States, France, Italy, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Sweden-Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, and Venezuela. At this meeting it was also agreed to maintain at common expense an International Bureau of Weights and Measures, with headquarters at Paris, to be directed by an international committee under the authority of a general conference. The committee has met regularly, and the conference has held two sessions, in 1889 and 1895. M. Boyer gives us some idea of the work of the International Bureau by describing some of the elaborate apparatus that it had established for the comparison and determination of standards. He closes with an account of the remarkable work of the American physicist, Professor Michelson, in connection with the bureau—a work for which he was specially selected and summoned to Paris, on account of his reputation in this particular line. Says the author:

"The American scientist has succeeded, by using ingenious processes into whose details we can not enter here, in comparing the fundamental basis of the metric system with a natural unit, the wave-length of the red light of cadmium. This unit depends only on the properties of atoms and of the ether. It seems then, according to the author's opinion, to be one of the most fixed standards in all nature. His delicate experiments have given him as an average, as the value of one meter, 1,553,164 wave-lengths of this radiation in air at 15° C. and 76 centimeters of pressure. Thus we may now assert that if all standard scales should be destroyed in a cataclysm, we should be in a position, by taking up Michelson's problem in inverse order, to reconstitute all the units of the metric system from the data given in his paper alone. The French astronomers of the eighteenth century were not mistaken, then, in regard to the future of the meter, when they gave to it this proud motto: 'For all time and for all peoples.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Mechanical Appliances in the African War.—The rôle of mechanics in the present South African war is daily becoming an important one. Says *The Railway and Engineering Review*: "The South African imbroglio is developing some points of interest to the mechanic. A large number of traction engines have been shipped from England for service in connection with transportation problems. Steam-plows are also to be tried in entrenching works. Armored trains have also been given more attention than has hitherto been the custom, which, while not exactly a success, have at times been of considerable service. The question of portable fortifications is receiving most earnest thought, and will quite probably result in something new in this direction. The developments of present wars are worth the attention of the mechanic." The following description of one of the British armored trains, taken from the London *Industries and Iron*, is interesting in this connection: "Each train consists of a powerful engine, three 20-ton iron trucks, a water-tank, and van. The sides of the trucks have been raised about six feet higher than the ordinary level, with half-inch boiler-plates. The sides are loop-holed with horizontal slits, so that the men inside the trucks can either use their rifles or Maxims with as near an approach to safety to themselves as it is possible to secure. Each vehicle is calculated to hold fifty or sixty men comfortably, and the whole train is painted in the regular khaki color. The armoring of the engine has greatly increased its bulk, but special care has been taken to make it as impregnable as possible. Both driver and fireman will be completely covered from view, and instructions are conveyed by bell signals. The engine is fitted in front with the 'Valiant' steam-pumping engine, taking steam from the locomotive boiler. A hose is attached of sufficient length to enable water to be taken in from rivers or other sources of supply that may be passed on the journey. It may be remarked that pumping-engines of this pattern were used in the Sudan campaigns for supplying the troops with water, each pump being capable of delivering 1,200 gallons of water per hour through even three or four miles of hose pipe. With a view to allowing the troops free scope for action, the trucks are marshaled in front and rear of the engine and tender. The latter is a capacious vehicle, capable of carrying a large stock."

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY RECOMMENDED FOR THE NAVY.

THE experts appointed by the Navy Department to test the availability of the Marconi system of space-telegraphy for use on vessels of war have handed in their report, which has just been made public. The experiments have already been described in THE LITERARY DIGEST. The experts, Lieut.-Com. J. T. Newton, Lieut. J. B. Blish, and Lieut. F. K. Hill, highly commend the system in spite of the fact that Marconi's instruments were brought to this country only for reporting the yacht race and were not those successfully used in long-distance naval work in Europe. We give below portions of the report as published in *Electricity*, New York. The commission reports that the system is well adapted for use in squadron-signaling under conditions of rain, fog, darkness, and speed. Wind, fog, and other weather conditions do not affect transmission, altho dampness may lessen range, rapidity, and accuracy by impairing insulation. The report continues:

"We have no data as to the effects of rolling and pitching, but excessive vibration at high speed apparently produced no bad effect on the instruments, and we believe the working of the system would be very little affected by the motion of the ship.

"The accuracy is good within the working ranges. Cipher and important signals may be repeated back to the sending-station, if necessary, to insure absolute accuracy.

"When ships are close together (less than 400 yards) adjustments easily made of the instruments are necessary.

"The greatest distance that messages were exchanged with the station at Navesink was 16.5 miles. This distance was exceeded considerably during the yacht races, when a more efficient set of instruments was installed there."

On this point the following comment is made by *Electricity*:

"It will at once be remarked that 16½ miles, the greatest distance over which a message was sent, is only about one half the distance over which despatches were transmitted during the British naval maneuvers last summer. This is accounted for by Mr. Marconi by the fact that the instruments installed at the Nave-

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sink Highlands Lighthouse were of an antiquated pattern and only intended for short-distance demonstrations."

As reported in the previous article in these columns, the interference of a second simultaneous message from an outside source was shown to be a complete obstacle to the proper receipt of the first. Says the commission:

"When two transmitters are sending at the same time, all the receiving wires within range receive the impulses from transmitters, and the tapes, altho unreadable, show unmistakably that such double sending is taking place.

"In every case, under a great number of varied conditions, the attempted interference was complete. Mr. Marconi, altho he stated to the board before these attempts were made that he could prevent interference, never explained how nor made any attempt to demonstrate that it could be done."

On this point Mr. Marconi has already stated in a communication to the Department that his apparatus for preventing interference has not yet been protected by patents, and that therefore it could neither be used in these experiments nor explained to the commission. The conclusion of the report runs as follows:

"Between large ships (heights of masts 130 and 140 feet) and a torpedo-boat (height of mast 45 feet), across open water, signals can be read up to seven miles on the torpedo-boat and 85 miles on the ship. Communication might be interrupted altogether when tall buildings of iron framing intervene.

"The rapidity is not greater than twelve words per minute for skilled operators.

"The shock from the sending coil of wire may be quite severe and even dangerous to a person with a weak heart. No fatal accidents have been recorded.

"The liability to accident from lightning has not been ascertained.

"The sending apparatus and wire would injuriously affect the compass if placed near it. The exact distance is not known and should be determined by experiment.

"The system is adapted for use on all vessels of the navy, including torpedo-boats and small vessels, as patrols, scouts, and despatch-boats, but it is impracticable in a small boat.

"For landing parties the only feasible method of use would be to erect a pole on shore and then communicate with the ship.

"The system could be adapted to the telegraphic determination of differences of longitude in surveying.

"The board respectfully recommends that the system be given a trial in the navy."

DARK LIGHTNING.

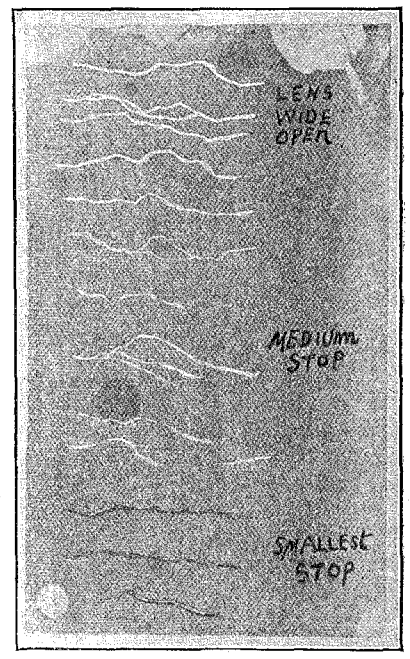
MUCH popular interest has recently been shown in the so-called "dark-lightning" flashes—flashes of lightning that have the usual shape and occur under the usual conditions, but appear black or dark instead of bright. As such flashes have not only been seen with the naked eye, but have many times been photographed, it was once thought that they must have objective existence; but scientific research on the subject has now proved to the satisfaction of almost every one that they are in one case optical illusions and in the other the result of a curious photographic effect. Says Prof. Elihu Thomson, writing in *The Electrical World and Engineer*, November 11:

"Permit me to say at the outset that 'dark lightning' is a myth, due to contrast effects when seen by the eye, and to peculiarities of photographic-plate sensitiveness when photographed. The mystery as to the photography of dark flashes was cleared up a considerable time ago by Clayden's experiment. . . . . .

"The effect is one due simply to well-known actions of a photographic plate during exposure and development. If a plate is subjected to diffused light and then exposed to a bright flash, the flash develops and gives in the positive a white streak. If, however, the exposure to the flash is *succeeded* by the exposure to diffused light, dark flashes result. Those familiar with the more minute phenomena of the photographic plate will recognize this property as an old friend or enemy in a new rôle."

That the ordinary man is not quite satisfied with this explanation is shown by a letter from a correspondent in Wisconsin, that appears in the same issue of *The Electrical World*. The letter, which is similar to many others that are appearing in the technical papers, runs as follows:

"I am sending you herewith a photographic print of a lightning flash taken about 9:30 P.M., August 28, 1899, at Minneapolis, Minn. . . . The principal interest of the plate attaches to the very distinct records of 'dark lightning.' Near the middle of the flash a small 'dark flash' starts off to the left and continues to the earth, apparently independent of the main flash and growing heavier as it nears the earth. Also near the earth on a white flash are several dark branches showing very distinctly. . . . These dark 'branches' appear certainly to come from the white flash, and one would hardly expect the photographic image of a part of a bolt of lightning to reverse, and not the whole of it."



PHOTOGRAPH OF DARK LIGHTNING.

The whole question is very thoroughly treated in an illustrated article in *Science* (November 17), by Prof. R. W. Wood of the University of Wisconsin. Professor Wood says that Clayden's explanation, altho correct itself, needs explaining. He says:

"Mr. Clayden showed that if a plate, which had received an impression of a lightning flash or electric spark, was subsequently slightly fogged, either by exposing it to feeble diffused light or by leaving the lens of the camera open, the flash on development came out darker than the background. If, however, the plate was fogged before the image of the flash was impressed, it came out brighter than the background, as in the ordinary pictures of lightning. I refer to the appearance in the positive print in each case. This is quite different from ordinary reversal due to the action of a very intense light, for the order in which the lights are applied is a factor, and the phenomenon lies wholly in the region of under-exposure. I repeated Mr. Clayden's experiment, and obtained dark flashes without any difficulty.

"The effect can not, however, be obtained by impressing an image of a filament of an incandescent lamp on a plate and subsequently fogging the plate. Clearly there is something about the light of the electric spark which is essential to the production of the reversal. It is not intensity, however, for I found it was impossible to obtain reversed images or bright sparks with the lens wide open.

"The figure shows a series of spark images, some normal, some partly reversed, and others wholly reversed. The sparks are those of a large inductorium, with a good-sized Leyden jar in circuit. The sparks were all of equal intensity, but after each discharge the iris diaphragm of the lens was closed a little. . . . After exposure the plate was exposed to the light of a candle for a second or two and then developed.

"In this series of pictures it will be seen that the edges of the bright images of the sparks are reversed, the intensity on the border of the image being less than at the core. As the intensity of the spark becomes less and less, the bright central core dwindles down to a mere thread and eventually disappears, the spark's image being feeble enough to reverse over its entire area.

"This explains why the dark lightning flashes are usually ramifications of the main flash. The ramifications are less brilliant discharges and reverse, while the main one is too bright to cause the effect."

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It occurred to Professor Wood that some peculiar radiation may be emitted by the spark, which radiation is wanting in the light coming from other bodies. He succeeded in showing that the light of the spark does not act in the same way as the light of the candle, but the peculiarity did not lie in the nature of its radiation, for he found that all parts of the spectrum acted alike in this respect. To quote again:

"Clearly the effect does not depend on wave length. It then occurred to me that the time element might enter into the problem. The light of the spark is over in about 0.00050 of a second, and it did not seem impossible that a bright light of exceeding short duration might act quite differently on a plate from a weaker light of longer duration."

This hypothesis was tested in a variety of ways, and in all of them Professor Wood obtained very strong evidence that the important element in the action is the duration of the illumination. To cite the author's detailed accounts of these experiments is of course impossible here, but we quote his final conclusion, which is interesting, as probably settling the "dark-lightning" question for good, at least in its photographic aspect:

"We are justified in assuming that *the action of an intense light on a plate for a very brief time interval decreases the senitiveness of the plate to light.* It is curious to contrast with this effect the fact that exposure to a dim light for a moment or two appears to increase the sensibility by doing the small amount of preliminary work on the molecules, which seems to be necessary before any change can be effected that will respond to the developer. I am not prepared to say what the nature of the change effected by the flash is. Possibly some one familiar with the theory of sensitive emulsions can answer the question."

METEORS THAT FAILED TO APPEAR.

THE November meteor shower, that was expected to be unusually large this year, very generally failed to put in an appearance and thereby disappointed not only astronomers, but a very large portion of the general public as well. Elaborate preparations had been made for observing and recording it, but these could be used only in a few cases. Clouds prevented observation over a great part of the United States, but even where the sky was visible few meteors were seen, and not all of these belonged to the expected swarm, whose members are known as "Leonids," because they appear to radiate from the constellation Leo. The largest number seen was recorded at the University of Pennsylvania, where 102 meteors were observed, 69 of which were Leonids. Says *The Scientific American* (November 25):

"Nearly all the meteors observed were faint, only a few of them being of the second magnitude. Most of the non-Leonids were scarcely discernible. In no instance did a meteor leave a trail visible for more than a few seconds. The Harvard observatory counted 64, but the display hardly came up to the expectations of the astronomers. Professor Howe, of the University of Denver, reported that he counted 18 Leonids besides a large number of meteors in other portions of the sky. On November 14 many students of Princeton stayed out long after midnight to observe them, and in order that all might have an opportunity of observing them, the bells in the town rang to wake up the students at one o'clock. No photographs were taken of the few stray meteors which were seen. At McGill University photographs of 156 meteors were obtained. At Lima, Peru, at half-past twelve o'clock on November 15, there was a strong earthquake shock, but no celestial phenomena were observed. By the falling of an aerolite seven miles south of Crescent City, Ill., a residence was partly wrecked, tearing away a portion of the upper story. The aerolite buried itself in the ground about three feet from the foundation of the house.

"In England a balloon made an ascension for the purpose of observing the Leonid shower. The observers saw only five meteors, and they were obliged to make a sudden descent, as the balloon was drifting toward the sea. As a result two of the three occupants of the balloon were injured. Generally speaking, the European observations proved a failure, except in the Austrian Alps, where, on November 15, no less than 300 Leonids were seen and photographed. One hundred were seen at Paris, and a fair display at Brussels.

"The most interesting report received from the observations in the United States on November 15 is a despatch, unsubstantiated as yet by astronomical authorities, to the effect that a large meteorite fell in the woods just east of Webster City, Iowa. The despatch said that the falling body came down with a terrific roar and, all seething and smoking, plowed out a hole in the ground 50 feet square. If the report is verified, the find will be more than usually interesting, because, while meteorites at times fall to the earth, it is not known that any of the Leonids have hitherto penetrated through the earth's dense atmosphere without being entirely consumed."

Why was not the swarm of Leonids on time? To explain this seems not to be altogether easy. Most astronomers profess to be in the dark. Prof. E. C. Pickering, of Harvard, suggests in an interview published in the Boston *Transcript* (November 18) that the swarm passed so as to be visible in the central Pacific. In this case, he says, the meteors "would probably be observed in the Sandwich Islands, and the reports could not reach here for some days yet." Reports have been received from India, however, as well as from various parts of Europe, as has been noted above, and no greater number of meteors were observed there than here.

Prof. W. H. Pickering, another Harvard astronomer, has a different theory, which is thus set forth in the same Boston newspaper. It says:

"His thesis is that the time has been wrongly computed, and that the shower is not due this year, but two years later, in 1901 and possibly three years later in 1902! To reach this conclusion, Professor Pickering went back to the year 902, when the first shower of Leonids of which there are preserved records took place. Every thirty-three and one-quarter years the shower reoccurred until 1602, that is, counting only by centuries, there were showers in 902, 1002, 1101, 1202, 1302, 1402, 1502, and 1602, and then there appears to have been a change in the orbit of the swarm, for instead of reappearing about one hundred years later, it reappeared ninety-six years later, in 1698, and since then the shower of Leonids has taken place, not every thirty-three years, as is generally supposed, but every thirty-four years. There was a shower in 1833, and then the statement has been repeated many times of late that the next was in 1866. Professor Pickering admits that this may have been true in England, but it certainly is not a correct statement for America. There was a shower visible in 1866 in America, but it was not to be compared to the shower of one year later, 1867, when it may have been cloudy in England and therefore unnoted. And since that change in the orbit of the swarm in the seventeenth century it has appeared at intervals of thirty-four years. The error that astronomers all over the world have made lies in the fact that they computed from the early records without consulting carefully all of the statistics of the centuries as Professor Pickering has just done. According to this statement the shower should arrive in 1901."

Mosquitoes and Malaria in Japan.—There is nothing new under the sun. A correspondent of *The Lancet* writes to that paper as follows: "Now that the work of Major Ross has brought the question of the connection between mosquitoes and malaria so prominently under notice, it is interesting to find that long ago the mischief wrought by mosquitoes was suspected by the acute Japanese. In a little Japanese romance written (or translated) by J. Morris, and published in 1885, the following statement occurs: 'The Japanese declare that its [the mosquito's] constant attacks bring on a kind of fever; and this is by no means improbable, having in view the fact that this pest prepares for the summer campaign by a course of training on the swamps and marshes of the neighborhood, and inoculates whole families with the essences of these odoriferous hunting-grounds. If sleepless nights combined with repeated doses of this subtle poison were not to give rise to feverish symptoms, it would, indeed, be strange.'"

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

EFFECT OF BIBLICAL CRITICISM ON PROTESTANTISM AND CATHOLICISM.

MR. W. H. MALLOCK, author of "Is Life Worth Living?" has just re-stated the opinions which he gave to the world almost twenty years ago, to the effect that "if the Christian religion holds its own at all in the face of secular knowledge, it is the Christian religion as embodied in the Church of Rome, and not in any form of Protestantism, that will survive in the intellectual contest." Further, he holds that "the outlines of the great Apologia which Rome, as the champion of revelation, will offer to the human intellect, instead of being wrapped in mystery, are, for those who have eyes to see, day by day becoming clearer and more comprehensive, and that all those forces of science which it was once thought would be fatal to her, are now, in a way which constitutes one of the great surprises of history, so grouping themselves as to afford her a new foundation." In elucidation of these two points he says in *The Nineteenth Century* (November):

"And now let me sum up in as few words as possible what science is tending to do in the directions that have just been indicated, firstly with regard to the Bible, and secondly with regard to Christian doctrine. It tends to annihilate completely, in the eyes of every thinking man, the two great principles which are the foundation of what is called reformed Christianity. The first of these is the principle that the Bible contains in itself a clear indication of what Christian doctrine is, and is also its own warranty that everything which it says is true; the second is the principle that, if any further guide is required, we shall find it in the beliefs and practises of Christ's earliest followers, the fundamental assumption of every school of Protestantism being that its own creed is that of the first Christians, given back to the light by the removal of the superstructures of Rome.

"Both these principles the scientific study of history is rendering, year by year, more completely untenable—indeed, we may say more completely unthinkable. While increasing the interest of the Bible in many respects, it is exhibiting the Biblical books as utterly incompetent, in themselves, to supply us with any system of coherent doctrine, or to prove it. While increasing the interest of the history of the Christian Church, it is showing us that the Christianity of Protestantism, no less than that of Rome, is, instead of being primitive, the gradual growth of centuries; and that of the simplest creed professed in the austerest of Little Bethels, as truly as of that which echoes under the dome and among the incense of St. Peter's, we may say that it resembles the creed of the first Christian age only as a man of fifty may resemble a child of five."

Mr. Mallock instances three books—"Lux Mundi," by Canon Gore; "The Bible: Its Meaning and Its Supremacy," by Dean Farrar; and "The New Testament," by Professor Harnack—as representing the general drift of opinion among the Protestant churches, and agreeing in the conclusion that the Bible, taken by itself, is "no guide to true Christianity, and affords no proof that such and such doctrines are true." Mr. Mallock says:

"The Dean of Canterbury, and his school, altogether reject the sacerdotal theory of a miracle-working priesthood. Lord Halifax, and his school, maintain not only that such a priesthood was ordained by Christ, and is sustained by the Holy Ghost, but also that its existence is essential to the life of the Christian Church, and that no church is a branch of the Catholic Church without it. Canon Gore maintains that, however scientific criticism may alter, in some respects, our view of the Scripture narrative, it does nothing whatever to weaken the evidences of Christ's divinity. He gives us to understand, it is true, that when he speaks of scientific criticism, he means such criticism when uninfluenced by an animus against Christianity. We will, therefore, compare his views with those of a critic as religious as himself—a critic, moreover, who joins with Canon Gore in declaring that scientific criticism, as applied to the New Testament, is by no means, as many suppose, 'increasingly radical' in its results. Professor Harnack (for it is he I allude to) declares that it does nothing to alter 'the main lineaments of the personality of Christ, and the true point of His sayings.' But what, when he says this, does Professor Harnack mean? He means, as we find on referring to another passage, that this scientific criticism, which he regards as so undestructive, has destroyed at all events our belief in three things—the miraculous birth of Christ, His resurrection, and His ascension. What shall we say, then, of any Protestant doctrine of agreement—of the claim that any living authority is present within the Protestant Church which preserves Christian doctrine intact amid the critical storm—when the very men who are most eager to put this authority forward are found to be contradicting each other with regard to the very rudiments of the faith which this authority imposes on them, and can not agree that it imposes on them even a belief in the resurrection of their Lord?

"Such is the condition to which, as an intellectual system, Protestantism is being reduced by the solvent touch of science; and year by year, as scientific knowledge increases, and as the consciousness of what it means becomes clearer and more diffused, the intellectual bankruptcy of Protestantism becomes more and more evident."

The position of the Roman Catholic Church, on the other hand, is affected in a directly opposite way, says Mr. Mallock:

"In the first place, the effect of science on the external evidences of Christianity being, as we have seen on the admission of Protestants themselves, to rob these evidences of their inherent doctrinal definiteness, a living authority which shall interpret and fix their meaning, and also confront objectors with some reasonable theory of itself, is now being recognized, with a clearness unparalleled in former ages, as the sole foundation on which any doctrinal Christianity can be supported. In the second place, the logical completeness with which this foundation is supplied by Rome is, in consequence of this fact, being brought into increasing prominence; and in the third place, this completeness is being emphasized yet farther by the ignominious failure of Protestantism to provide any equivalent. Who can conceive of four Catholic theologians, all claiming to speak in the name of the Church of Rome, but holding opposite views, and expressing them with equal vehemence, as to the nature of the priesthood, and of the sacraments, the authority of General Councils, and even as to the question whether Christ rose from the dead? The idea is absurd. There are many doctrinal questions as to which even Rome has as yet defined nothing; but the doctrines which she has defined she has defined clearly and forever; and she will forever stand by these definitions, or will fall by them.

"In this way it is, then, that modern historical criticism is working to establish, so far as intellectual consistency is concerned, the Roman theory of Christianity, and to destroy the theory of Protestantism. . . . Just as Rome has absorbed Platonism in the Fourth Gospel, and in the doctrine of the Trinity, and has absorbed Aristotelianism in the doctrine of Christ's real presence in the Eucharist, so we may naturally expect that it will, in its theory of its own nature, absorb some day the main ideas of that evolutionary philosophy which many people imagine destined to accomplish its destruction; and may find in the Spencerian philosophy a basis for its own authority, like that with which Aristotle supplied it for its doctrine of transubstantiation.

"At all events the whole course of modern intellectual history, in so far as it is not tending to make all religions incredible, is tending to prepare this argument for the use of the Roman apologist, and to render its use impossible for apologists of any other school; and if one who is not a Catholic may venture to give such an opinion, it appears to me that, the credibility of any religion being granted, the intellectual prospects of Christianity were never more reassuring than they are as now represented by the prospects of the Church of Rome, under the pressure of historical criticism and the philosophy of organic evolution."

Dr. Sheldon's New Covenant.—The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," believes that several statements in the Apostles' Creed, as at present used by the Congregational churches, are meaningless and obsolete, and since each of these churches has the privilege of establishing its own creed,

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he has proposed a new covenant which he thinks better adapted to the religious needs of to-day. He has not, he announces, revised the Apostles' Creed, as has been reported, but has simply laid it aside. The new covenant, which he says is so simple that children will understand it, was formally adopted by the congregation at a recent meeting. It is in the form of an address by the pastor to members to be received into the church, and is as follows:

"Dearly beloved, called of God to be His children through Jesus Christ, we give hearty thanks to God, who by His Spirit has opened your eyes to see, and your heart to receive Jesus as Lord, and who has led you to present yourselves here to confess Him and to unite with His church.

THE REV. CHARLES M. SHELDON.

"Now, before God, your Heavenly Father, and Jesus His Son, and in the presence of His people you promise to devote yourselves during your whole life to the love, service, and obedience of Jesus Christ. You promise to walk in His steps so far as you know them now or may hereafter learn them through His Holy Scriptures, and to do His will so far as you may be able through the help of the Holy Spirit. You do cordially unite yourself with this church of Christ, and you promise to share with us in its worship and work, by attending the services of the church, by aiding in the financial and social work of the church, and by taking upon yourself such responsibilities as you believe belong to you as a member of this church. Do you promise?"

After the reception of members, the following words are said by the pastor:

"Beloved in the Lord, you have been baptized into the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost; have confessed your faith in Christ before witnesses and have given yourselves to God in an everlasting covenant of grace. We therefore welcome you into this church, and do promise to aid you in your effort to live a Christian life. May God bless you and keep you and cause His face to shine upon you and give you peace. Amen.

"Now unto Him that is able to keep you from falling, and to present you faultless before the presence of His glory with exceeding joy, to the only wise God, our Savior, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and forever. Amen."

THE AFRICAN WAR A DANGER TO CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

THE interests involved in the struggle between the British and the Boers are not of political character alone, but include mission problems of considerable moment. The seat of the present war has been for nearly half a century the field of operations for one of the largest and most successful German foreign mission societies in existence, namely, that of Hermannsburg. The condition produced by the present crisis has been a source of great worry to the leaders of the society. To the *Missionsblatt*, published at Hermannsburg, we are indebted for the following particulars:

In South Africa this society has been at work almost since its organization, something over fifty years ago. A beginning was made in Natal in 1854 and from there spread in a northeasterly direction into Zululand and the South African Republic or the Transvaal. Since 1858 the work has been carried on in Bechuanaland. In all, this society has twenty-nine stations in the Transvaal and seventeen in the three British provinces involved in the present struggle. In the neighborhood of Ladysmith and Colenso, there are quite a number of congregations of converts under Hermannsburg missionaries. Near Pietermaritzburg there is a colony of about 500 converts. Near Mafeking there are successful mission-stations, *e.g.*, Polfontain, with 837; Emmaus, with 1,975; Bethel, with 1,844 baptized members. In the Transvaal, Linokana has 2,012, Manuane has 2,492, Pella has 2,127, and Mahanaim has 1,090 baptized converts. In addition there are other stations, large and small, scattered throughout the seat of war, some of which are flourishing and independent Christian congregations composed entirely of heathen converts.

It can not be otherwise than that this war will seriously impair the work of the missionaries. The sword has severed families and friends. In some cases some members of a mission family are in Transvaal territory and others in British, so that they will be compelled to fight against each other. Again, the members of the mission congregations in British and in Boer territory are doubtless destined to enter the ranks against each other, as both governments are trying to secure the cooperation of the natives, which will naturally involve the native Christians. These number many times the contingent consisting of Boers, English, Germans, and other foreigners, and if these are once fired with the passions of war, the danger to the spiritual condition and to the cause of Christianity in general in this promising and successful field of Christian enterprise can not be predicted.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SECULARIZATION OF MISSION-SCHOOLS IN JAPAN.

THE new regulations adopted by the imperial Government in Japan for the organization and control of private schools have met with much opposition from the Christian denominations which maintain mission-schools in that country. The instructions published by the minister of education in August of this year provide for the secularization of all private schools, from the kindergarten to college, whose course of instruction is accepted by the Government as an equivalent to that of the public schools. The ministerial instruction reads as follows:

"It being essential, from the standpoint of educational policy, to make the work of general education entirely separate from religion, in government and communal institutions and in others whose curriculum is determined by law, it shall not be allowed even at extra hours to give religious teaching or to perform religious ceremonies."

Since, by Article VIII. of the new government regulations, all private schools are compelled to become *quasi* public schools in order to secure for their students recognition from the state, and since the ministerial ruling just quoted compels schools to give up all religious instruction and ceremony in order to become *quasi* public schools, there seems to be no alternative to secularization but annihilation, unless the mission-schools are to be content to forego official recognition altogether, thus being placed at a great disadvantage. The foreign element in Japan, secular as well as religious, objects emphatically to the course of the Government. *The Japan Weekly Mail* has from the first opposed the new regulations, claiming that great injustice was done to the mission-schools which had been built up by many years of labor and at much expense, and that injustice was also done to the parent who desired to send his child to a school where religious instruction is given. It says (October 21):

"Why is religious instruction forbidden in private schools which have official recognition? Why are religious exercises forbidden in such schools? We have been told that it is not the policy of the Government to include religion in the program of state education. The celebrated Instruction of the Minister of Education

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commences with the words: 'Since it is absolutely necessary that general education should stand independent of religion,' etc. That is all right. Every one of us admits that no form of religious belief should be taught in schools which are supported, partially or wholly, by taxes levied upon all subjects of the realm, irrespective of their religious convictions. But why should a private school, supported solely by voluntary payments, be subjected to such a restriction? It is a singular fact that not one of the writers who defend the Educational Department's policy has attempted to assign a reason for it."

The New York *Independent* (undenom., November 16) puts the questions at issue very plainly, as follows:

"The Japanese Government supports a system of free schools. From those schools all religious instruction or religious services, Buddhist, Shinto, or Christian, are very properly excluded. There is a certificate system by which students pass from the lowest grade to the university. The students in the high schools and universities are exempt from conscription in the army, and their certificate of graduation opens to a young man various appointments in almost every calling which others can not obtain. To all these privileges no one has the right to make any objection.

"But the Japanese Government also gives these privileges to certain other private schools which accept the required curriculum of studies and submit to inspection. Some of these schools receive government subvention, and some do not. Their students are exempt from conscription, and are granted the regular certificates on graduation with all the accruing privileges.

"Now the Department of Education has issued an order that in no such schools shall religious instruction of any sort be given, or any religious exercises observed. This applies to schools which receive not a yen from the Government. . . . . .

"If the Japanese Government is willing to give special privileges to institutions that maintain the grade of the imperial schools, it has no right to say that anything shall be considered except the grade of the instruction given in the required studies. If the school wishes to give additional instruction in bridge-building or rice-growing, or Buddhism, or Christianity; if it requires its pupils to wear a certain style of dress or repeat a certain form of prayer, that should be none of the business of the Government so long as it gives the school no money. It may refuse its privileges to all outside schools, but if it has the good sense to utilize the schools it should put no restrictions beyond those of the curriculum required."

The Churchman (Prot. Episc., November 25) says:

"The Minister of Education declares that even in private schools which are supported by mission funds, there shall be no religious teaching, no prayer offered, no hymn sung, no Bible instruction, no word spoken for Christ. To accept the privileges of government license and regulation at such a price, would be a sacrifice of principle, a misuse of money held and expended in trust for the propagation of Christianity.

"Public opinion in Japan and in America condemns the minister's course. If the missions stand together in refusing to accept the government license at the price of Christian instruction, there is hope that the order will be so amended as to exempt private schools from much hardship. We hear that all the mission-schools of American societies, except our own, have already resolved to stand together thus, and tho the department has issued no formal notice, it has practically postponed the enforcement of the minister's order until spring. A firm and united stand may turn this temporary postponement into a permanent abrogation."

The San Francisco *Call* (November 15) expresses astonishment that there should be any protest on the part of Americans; but its astonishment is accounted for by the fact that it assumes that the action of the Japanese Government is nothing but a "prohibition of sectarian religious teaching in the public schools of Japan." If the prohibition were limited to public schools, there would hardly be two views of the action held in this country. This assumption is supported by no evidence so far presented, and seems to have been due simply to a misunderstanding on the part of the San Francisco paper.

MR. ROBERTS AND THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

MOST of the religious journals in America have been devoting considerable attention during the past few weeks to the questions raised by the election of Mr. Brigham H. Roberts to the House of Representatives. For the most part there is a disposition to be temperate in their treatment of the delicate problems involved and to recognize certain traits in Mr. Roberts himself not unworthy of commendation. *The Churchman* (Prot. Episc.) says:

"As Bishop Tuttle was careful to point out with wise charity, polygamy does not necessarily imply immorality in Mr. Roberts, of which God alone can judge. Mr. Roberts may be an immoral man. So may any Congressman. But that is not the business of Congress to determine.

"This is not a question of individual morality. It is a question of social morality, and of political necessity. It is very doubtful, as Bishop Tuttle showed, whether there is any sound legal ground for excluding Mr. Roberts from Congress. Even were he convicted of the misdemeanor of which he is accused, and which indeed he would scorn to deny, that conviction would carry no political disability. The true ground of objection to Mr. Roberts is that his presence in Congress is contrary to public welfare because it is against the ethics of good government. If it is necessary to take Mr. Roberts in, it is quite possible to put him out on the ground that he is the representative of men who in choosing him have given a new proof to a long-suffering nation that they have not kept, and do not mean to keep, any more than Mr. Roberts has kept, or means to keep, their part of the compact under which they were received into the Union of States."

The Christian Standard (Christian) takes much the same view:

"From time to time for months past we have been receiving copies of petitions to the House of Representatives in Congress to refuse to admit Mr. Roberts, of Utah, to a seat in that body to which he has been elected. These petitions we have been requested to print and to urge our readers to sign. We have not done so; first, because we do not repose much confidence in the good judgment of the prime movers in this matter; and second, because we think that if Mr. Roberts has been lawfully elected as a Representative, he ought to be seated as such. But a journalist for whom we have great respect, the Rev. Dr. Hepworth, of the New York *Herald*, after due inquiry, personally made in Utah, publishes a statement which we are bound to believe; and while we are not prepared to sign or circulate any petitions on the subject, we have a very clear notion of what it would be right for the House of Representatives to do. In our opinion Mr. Roberts ought to be seated; so much respect seems to be due to his credentials and to the Constitution of the United States. And then, if the facts charged against Mr. Roberts are found on inquiry to be true, Mr. Roberts ought to be expelled, on the ground that a perjured criminal is not fit to sit in the House of Representatives."

Mr. Carleton F. Brown, in *The Christian Register* (Unitarian) also thinks that Congress can not refuse to admit Mr. Roberts:

"If the broad ground be taken that Congress has the right to inquire into the moral qualifications of its members, there are scores of others who ought to be unseated before Mr. Roberts. The Congressman from Utah is admitted by all who know him, Gentile as well as Mormon, to be an honest man of sincere conviction in his religious beliefs and practises. It has not been shown that he has married additional wives since the adoption of the state constitution. His offense consists in continuing to maintain relations with his plural wives.

"The crusade against Mr. Roberts has been organized and led by sectarian religious bodies whose zeal is always aroused in 'fighting Mormonism.' Can the Mormons be blamed for seeing in it only ecclesiastical jealousy and hatred of their church? Every resolution denunciatory of Roberts, which is passed by church and ministerial bodies throughout the country, intensifies this feeling, and causes the Mormons to rally more devotedly around their own religious and social institutions.

"The change in Utah from polygamy to monogamy could not be a sudden one without involving the greatest hardships. It involves a social readjustment which only time can effect. But in

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its outcome it is absolutely certain; not only political, but social laws are working inevitably in this direction.

"With the growth of education and social intercourse with outsiders, Mormonism is undergoing a modification which the power of the hierarchy can not resist; but against attack or persecution from without it is adamant. It is unfortunate that the era of good feeling should by this new crusade have been indefinitely postponed."

The Watchman (Baptist) says:

"The ground upon which we favor the expulsion of Congressman Roberts, of Utah, from the House differs from that taken by some excellent people. He can not be expelled because he is a Mormon. The Constitution prescribes that 'no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.' Whether or not in view of the amnesty proclamations of President Harrison in 1893, and of President Cleveland in 1894, Roberts is now a law-breaker, involves some delicate legal questions. But we hold that Roberts should be expelled from the House under the power of Congress to 'punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, to expel a member' (Art. I., Sec. 4). Granting that the Government had winked at a man's retaining wives he had married before the federal law prohibited polygamy, such a man was not a fit candidate for Congress. The nomination and election of Roberts was a direct defiance to the moral sense of the people, and a challenge to the convictions that had enacted the Edmunds-Tucker law. Utah polygamists had been dealt with quite tenderly by the proclamations of Harrison and Cleveland. It was the part of propriety and decency for them to make themselves inconspicuous. In our judgment, not because Roberts is a Mormon; not because he is a law-breaker; but because of his disorderly behavior in flaunting before the public acts that if now committed would send him to prison, and because in defiance of the principles that have given us existing law, Roberts and the people of Utah have flung out this challenge, we believe that he should be expelled from the House for 'disorderly behavior.'"

Mr. Roberts's religious views, so far as they have a bearing on the question of polygamy, may be learned from his latest book, "A New Witness for God." In speaking of the eternal state he says:

"I wish to be perfectly understood here. Let it be remembered that the Prophet Joseph Smith taught that man, that is, his spirit, is the offspring of Deity; not in any mystical sense, but actually; that man has not only a Father in heaven, but Mother also. And when I say that the Prophet taught that the resurrection is a reality, that the relationship of husband and wife is intended to be eternal, together with all its endearing affections, I mean all that in its most literal sense. I mean that in the life to come, man will build and inhabit, eat, drink, associate, and be happy with his friends; and that the power of endless increase will contribute to the power and dominion of those who attain by their righteousness unto these privileges."

In *The Improvement Era* (May) Mr. Roberts gives the following reasons for believing that God approved of a plurality of wives as practised by the ancient patriarchs and many of the leaders and prophets of Israel:

"First. When a polygamous wife deserted the family of which she was a member, the Lord sent an angel to bid her return to that family, and promised to make her seed a great nation.

"Second. The Lord heard and answered the prayers of polygamous wives, blessing their marriage by granting them children; and, in the case of Rachel, the second wife of Jacob, performing what men call a 'miracle,' making the barren fruitful, in attestation of His approval of her polygamous marriage with Jacob.

"Third. The men who practised plural marriage by no means forfeited the peculiar blessings promised to them before they were polygamists; on the contrary, the promises were renewed to them, and greater blessings added, God continuing to be their friend, and revealing Himself and His purposes to them.

"Fourth. God Himself gave unto David a plurality of wives, thus becoming a party to the evil, if polygamy be sinful.

"Fifth. God owned and blessed the issue of polygamous marriages, making a marked contrast between them and illegitimate children.

"Sixth. So far as the earthly parentage of Jesus is concerned He came of a polygamous lineage, which certainly would not have occurred had polygamy been unlawful and the issue spurious.

"Seventh. The Lord gave unto ancient Israel a number of laws under which polygamy was not only permitted, but in some instances made obligatory."

THE DISCIPLES AND NON-SECTARIANISM.

IN speaking of the remarkable success of the recent convention of the "Disciples" (the Christian Church) at Cincinnati, *The Western Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc.) attributes it to the missionary spirit of their congregations. It remarks:

"They love their church, and therefore work for it; they work for their church, and therefore love it. It stands next to them, and in building it up they seem to themselves to be most directly and effectively building up the kingdom of Christ. Methodism needs a new baptism of this denominational fervor."

Commenting on this, *The Christian Standard* (organ of the Disciples) says that "the very opposite of denominational fervor" is the secret of their success:

"They who attended the convention heard much about Christ as the Savior of sinners, as the Son in whom dwelt all the fulness of the Godhead bodily, as the chief corner-stone of the spiritual temple, and as the Head of the body, the Church. They heard good men honored, but not glorified. They were not greeted with panegyrics on 'our church,' 'our denomination,' 'our branch of the church,' 'our theology,' 'our faith and order,' 'our creed,' or any similar phraseology born of denominational life and thinking. The work of preaching the Gospel, and planting, not 'our church,' but the Church of Christ throughout the world, was constantly in view."

The Chicago *Interior* (Presb.) will not admit that the Disciples are not "intensely denominational"—indeed, it adds that they are "disposed to proselytize as well." Yet, as *The Christian Standard* says, this perhaps only shows that "like other men, they preach better than they practise." Says *The Interior*:

"That the convention was the most successful of any religious assemblage of the year is admitted on all sides. It is therefore very well worth while to inquire for the causes. We think *The Advocate's* reasons are correct, so far as they go; but that back of them is the primary reason stated by *The Standard*, that the Disciples stand for the Church of Christ universal, and are therefore receiving the benefit of the powerful current toward Christian union. We do not think they are logically entitled to it, but the people do not bother themselves about the logic. There flies a banner in protest against sectarianism and for primitive apostolic Christianity, and hence the enthusiasm."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE American Revised Version of the Old and New Testaments, with colored maps and with the readings and renderings preferred by the American Revision Committee incorporated in the text, has been published by the Oxford University Press.

THE Rev. Minot J. Savage has just published a book called "Life Beyond Death," made up of records and of personal experiences in the domain of supernormal phenomena. Dr. Savage's aim is to give some of the rapidly accumulating scientific evidence relating to the question of immortality.

ONE striking evidence of the vast changes of sentiment in the Church of England which have taken place in the last half-century is given by the English correspondent of *The Church Standard* (Prot. Episc., November 18). The scene might have happened in the England of Chaucer. He writes: "An unusual ceremony took place last week in a rural Yorkshire parish, namely, the formal unveiling of a lofty crucifix in a field adjoining the village church. The following inscriptions are let into the four panels at the base of this memorial: 'This cross is erected in public homage to our Divine Redeemer, and to mark the opening of the twentieth century'; 'In pious memory of those benefactors in this parish who have fallen asleep in Christ, on whose souls sweet Jesus have mercy'; 'In thanksgiving for fourteen years' church progress in this parish amid exceptional difficulties and many severe trials'; 'In the hour of death and in the Day of Judgment, good Lord deliver us. Holy Mary Mother of God, pray for us.' The crucifix was unveiled by Miss Spedding."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE WAR SO FAR.

THE latest news as we go to press is that General Methuen, with a force of nearly 10,000 men, on the way to the relief of Kimberley, has forced back a smaller Boer army during the engagements at Belmont, Graspan, and Modder River. General Methuen's losses are, however, heavy, and the Boers do not seem to be disheartened greatly; so that prudent people do not expect to hear of the speedy submission of the Boers. The Ottawa *Events* says:

"It is pretty generally admitted now that the war is going to be long and bloody. When President Kruger declared that this would be the case, most of us laughed and predicted that a month from the opening of hostilities the Boer capital would be in possession of our troops. A good deal more time has passed, and the only British who have reached Pretoria are the British prisoners of war, and the only territory that has changed hands is the territory that has passed out of British control and into the hands of the Boers. These are the facts, and no amount of patriotism can change them."

The comments of the British and European papers that have reached us prior to going to press are on the situation as it appeared before General Methuen's operations. There is a strong suspicion that the enthusiasm of the British troops is not quite equal to that of the Boers, and regrets are expressed that the colors of the British regiments are not with them, as they were kept in Capetown and Pietermaritzburg. *The St. James's Gazette* thinks the Irish Fusiliers and Gloucesters would have surrendered less readily had their colors been with them. The Boers decline the risks of an attempt to storm fortified British positions, but the nearly 17,000 English are still held fast in Ladysmith, Mafeking, and Kimberley, the Boers evidently hoping that they may be forced to surrender from lack of stores. Boer accounts of the fights in Natal are coming in, and, tho belated, they are still interesting on account of discrepancies between them and British accounts already published. The organ of the Afrikander Bond, *Ous Land*, describes the engagements at Glencoe and Elandslaagte to the following effect (the bracketed figures are inserted by us from British accounts):

About 1,000 [4,000 to 9,000] men under Lucas Meyer occupied Talana Hill October 20, where a battery of artillery joined them. They were attacked by a force of 4,000 men [3,800] and two batteries under General Symons. After a lively engagement lasting about two hours, our men withdrew in an easterly direction, as a thick mist began to settle. They were followed by some infantry and cavalry, the latter, about 100 men, being made prisoners. As we hear, the English lost 39 [43] dead and 171 wounded. Our own losses were 10 killed and 27 wounded [600 to 900].

The commando under Kock and Schiel was sent, over 1,000 strong, to destroy the railroad between Glencoe and Ladysmith, and to prevent reinforcements from reaching Glencoe. The detachment was a somewhat miscellaneous force, consisting of Germans, Dutch, and some Cape Afrikanders. It was attacked by a force of 6,000 English, and held its own until late in the afternoon, when the British got the upper hand. Our losses are heavy, at least 300, most of whom are prisoners. Luckily the darkness enabled most of our men to escape. The English lost 150 in killed and wounded. General Kock and Colonel Schiel are both wounded and prisoners.

Advices received by German and Dutch papers, and culled from private letters, convey the information that only 30,000 men are under arms at present from the Orange Free State and Transvaal. Only the first-call men, between eighteen and thirty-four years of age, had been summoned. These number about 25,000, but 5,000 more of the second-call (thirty-five to fifty) came of their own accord. With the volunteers from Natal and the Cape Colony, the Boer forces number about 40,000 men at present. Many European papers no longer ask: Can the Boers win? but, Can England win? Charles Lourent, in the Paris *Matin*, writes:

"Punishment reaches England at the time of her greatest arrogance. The United Kingdom is safe, but there will be an end to 'Greater Britain.' The conquest of the Transvaal will never be completed, and other enslaved nations will also rise, for courage as well as cowardice is catching. Despite their ownership of the cables, the English will not be able to prevent the world from knowing the truth. Their will must bend before a patriotism which is, to say the least, as great as their own, and their wealth avails nothing against the bravery of their opponents."

Some English papers begin to speculate on the terms of peace. *The Daily Chronicle* (Radical) hopes that acceptable terms will be offered to the Boers when Sir Redvers Buller has begun to develop the strength at his command. So does *The Morning Leader*, which asserts that the war already costs more than had been expected. There is some apprehension of a financial flurry unless the war is speedily ended. The Edinburgh *Scotsman* says:

"At the moment the prevailing impression among speculators is that the struggle will be brief, and that the whole affair will be over in a few months. People who are in this sanguine frame of mind are consequently buying somewhat freely, and their operations have helped to bring about a smart recovery from the low level of prices touched just prior to the delivery of the Boer ultimatum, which in many quarters was taken as signifying the beginning of the end. This hopeful view is not, however, shared by the leading South African financial houses, which incline to the opinion that the war will be a much longer drawn-out affair than is generally supposed. They are in a very cautious frame of mind, and not inclined to omit from their calculations a possible chapter of accidents. No sort of doubt is entertained as to the ultimate outcome, but much may, it is felt, happen in the interval calculated to cause a temporary widespread anxiety among both investors and speculators, and bring about severe disturbances in the market."

The forces at the command of Great Britain are pretty well known on the Continent, and now that the Boers turn out to be as strong as their friends hoped, England is expected to show that she is equal to extraordinary demands upon her resources. In Germany, Bismarck's saying that "John Bull may turn out to be an asthmatic prize ox rather than a steer," is quoted with much merriment. The military expert of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"It is all very well to talk of mobilizing another army corps; but the thing is not easily done. Great Britain has a great number of battalions which need only men to make them as magnificent as they appear on paper. Their war strength is supposed to be 1,000 men. In time of peace they number hardly 400. An army corps has three divisions of 12,000 men; with the fifth division, which is at present being organized, there would be 48,000 men. At present, Great Britain has only 41 battalions of infantry left, with very little cavalry and less artillery. Deducting the unfit and those who are already sent or designed to be sent to fill the gaps in Africa, only 12,300 regulars of the infantry remain. The reserves will yield, at the highest, 30,000 men. If these 43,000 men are sent to Africa, England remains unprotected. If she listens to her most prudent adviser, Major Griffith, who warns her that unforeseen trouble may arise, especially in Ireland, she will not send more than the fifth division."

The London *Saturday Review* sketches the situation to the following effect:

Rumors that the Orange Free State Boers are returning to their farms must be received with extreme caution. As regards the Boers' chances against Ladysmith, it should be remembered that neither their organization nor their armament—they have no bayonets—is adapted to assault. With them it is a case of fire tactics alone. Sir George White has grand regiments, better than those now arriving, which are full of reservists. He can not be overcome by the artillery which the Boers have at their command. The first thing now is to relieve him. No attempt will probably be made to storm the Drakensberg when Natal is cleared of the

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Boers. It would involve heavy losses and play into their hands. The troops which can be spared from Natal will be sent west. The Boers probably begin to realize now that they can not win in the end, even if they have scored a few unimportant successes. The campaign must ultimately end in the collapse of Boer resistance from want of ammunition, which they can not replenish.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE OTHER POWERS.

THE British Government has officially recognized the belligerency of the Boer republics; but in the English jingo papers which we have before us, published prior to that recognition, no concession to the independence of the Transvaal Republic is regarded as possible, and its territory is mentioned as already *de jure*, if not *de facto*, annexed as British territory. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"As we have pointed out, there is no question of the cabinet proposing to 'annex' the Transvaal, since, by the forfeiture of their rights under the conventions, the Boers' territory has already reverted to the British crown. It is idle to describe this as a refined distinction; it is a fact which constitutionally can not be ignored even if ministers desired to do so. You can not annex British territory. Of course, it would be possible to grant a new convention to the defeated Boers, restoring their right of self-government; but Lord Salisbury's cabinet are not quite such simpletons as that would imply."

Some of the best-informed European papers continue to assert that unpleasant surprises are in store for British journals which take the same attitude as here taken by *The St. James's Gazette*. The Rome *Italie* declares that all the great powers have promised to remain neutral during the war, but that they reserve their freedom of action in case the independence of the republics is threatened. The Brussels *Indépendance Belge* says:

"During the Czar's visit in Germany he conferred with the Kaiser regarding the war, the most important question being how England is to be prevented from becoming paramount in South Africa. Assuming that in the end the republics will be conquered, the powers contemplate the necessity of interference, as the overpowering influence of Great Britain in South Africa will be exercised neither in the interest of civilization nor of European trade other than British, and as the balance of power would seriously suffer, Great Britain being already predominant in North and Central Africa. The powers would be pleased with the creation of a great and powerful Afrikander republic, should the Boers win, and they would certainly do something toward its creation."

The *Independance Belge*, which has a reputation to lose, asserts emphatically that this information is correct, but that, as matters stand now, interference would be premature. Meanwhile the government of each power is credited with the desire to strengthen its position in the many places where each has found England alone in the way. In England this situation is faced with a rather defiant expression. The London *Economist* expresses itself to the following effect:

The nations of the world are insanely jealous of the Anglo-Saxon race. They see that the progress of the world has great prizes in store, which are solely for England and America. They are convinced that England's wealth is largely the cause of their economical troubles. They know that this wealth must assume colossal dimensions if England annexes the Transvaal, hence their desire to arrest the march of British civilization. The governments are better informed, and more prudent, yet even the statesmen would rejoice if England were to lose, or if she were to pay too heavy for the victory. Luckily Great Britain is too strong at sea to render an attempt to rob her of the fruits of victory probable.

Dean Farrar, of Canterbury, recently said that "England, just and generous as ever, stands to-day amid the jealousy of nations and the hubbub of lies. Nothing is sadder than the proofs of lying fury and frantic jealousy with which the foreign press, almost without exception, daily voids its poisonous rheum upon our native land." The overwhelming majority of English papers applaud this as an expression of the thoughts of England, and sound a note of defiance. England's former friends on the Continent think this neither timely nor prudent. "It will not do," says the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*, "to consider every one who does not agree with the British jingoes as either fools or knaves. *The Times*, for instance, continues to bluff and blow and to describe England's small attempts against a race of simple farmers as if this were an exhibition of her strength rather than her weakness. What will become of her if she has a powerful enemy to meet?" And the Berlin *Nation* expresses itself as follows:

"With the seventy thousand men which England will have at the Cape some time in January, she can not conquer the republics. That much is proven. Moreover, she has no men to replace the lost, for already there are attempts to recruit in Germany. That is one phase of England's precarious position. But what will she do as soon as Russia and France move? She may be able to hold her own at sea, but it is not easy to conceive how she will oppose Russia. Not a man has she to spare, either for India or for South Africa. Russia need not even 'officially' lead up to the struggle. It is sufficient for some Russian general to begin by pursuing 'bandits' on his 'own' responsibility. As long as Germany is neutral, France and Russia may not seriously interfere. But Germany will be neutral only so long as her own interests do not suffer by it. The gamblers who have caused this isolation have little reason to call it 'splendid.'"

The Madrid *Epoca* thinks Spain would be glad to take a hand in the game, in order to settle old scores with England, were the powers willing to dictate to her, and complains that the Kaiser stays the hand of Europe. The Germans deny this. The Emperor certainly has gone to England against the almost unanimous wish of the people (expressed in poetry as well as in prose), but Germany wishes to remain neutral until she is forced by circumstances to interfere. The Germans hope that the Boers will be lucky enough to prevent such circumstances. "For," says the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, "if England wins, Germany will be the next power whom England will attack on her way from the Cape to Cairo." But Germany does not trust Russia and France, and the Triple Alliance will not hold good in a war with England. "Italy hopes much for the defense of her coast from England," says the *Deutsche Wochen Zeitung*. Englishmen begin to suggest a little moderation in the tone adopted toward Germany. A correspondent of *The St. James's Gazette* writes:

"Is it not about time that Englishmen should drop the arrogant claim of the 'respect which superior wealth and civilization impose'? May it not be that the countrymen of Leibnitz, Grimm, Humboldt, Stein, Goethe, Virchow, etc., are not so ready to admit the superiority of British civilization? The respect due to wealth no Englishman of culture will claim. . . . Then there is the threat of England's disfavor in times of need. Surely this is a game that two can play at—but let who will engage in it, I for one will not; my desire is, and ever will be, to stop recriminations, which are worse than useless, and to establish hearty peace and cooperation between two kindred nations that can render each other great service."

Germany's neutrality, nevertheless, may not have prevented her from benefiting the Boers in an indirect manner. The London *Standard* officially declares that "Great Britain and Portugal share Germany's view that Delagoa Bay must remain neutral." Some of the Germans themselves assert that they will be satisfied if the present opportunity is made use of to sever all connections with England in the colonies, as they think that such connection is a precursor of trouble. Russia's hopes seem to be greater. Dr. Leyd's secretary, van Poeteren, has gone to St. Petersburg on a secret mission. The St. Petersburg *Sviet* describes how Russia may combine business with pleasure after the following manner:

"There is now a chance, too good to be missed, for placing a

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Russian garrison in Herat—with the permission of the Emir of Afghanistan of course. Our Rusk railroad needs a terminal station, of which fact a good diplomat with a well-filled pocketbook may easily convince the Emir, especially as his sovereign rights would not be interfered with. The chance is really good. England will not dare to risk war with Russia; indeed, she will make her peace with the Boers to prevent further disadvantages. For her enmity we need care nothing; we have that already to the fullest extent. What we need is a good post of defense against perfidious Albion. By acquiring it we shall save a heroic race from annihilation, a race which prevents the building of British power in South Africa. And that is necessary. While we help ourselves we help the Boers."

Other Russian papers express themselves in a similar manner. The British press has as yet little to say about the matter. Even so jingoistic a publication as *The Saturday Review* hopes that Russia will be satisfied to annex parts of China rather than risk a war by entering territory which Great Britain has chosen to mark as her future sphere of influence.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE GERMAN NAVY.

LESS than two years ago the German Reichstag granted over $100,000,000 for new war-ships, and already the grant is regarded by experts as inadequate. During the coming session the legislature will be asked to pass a bill which proposes to give the German fleet nearly sixty battle-ships, besides a large number of cruisers, which would give a navy second only to that of Great Britain unless other powers make a similar spurt. The building program may extend over seventeen years, but many papers point out that the ships could and probably would be built much sooner. Some lively debates are expected to occur in the Reichstag, but the Samoan dispute has irritated the nation, and it is doubtful if the representatives will care to risk a general election with the naval bill as an issue. Some papers demand a much faster rate of building. The Berlin *Neuesten Nachrichten* says:

"We can and must have the fleet we need ready for service in 1910, or at the latest in 1912. Even so we give our diplomacy a period of ten years of great worry. The financial question does not count against the danger we run. Germany will not be mistress of her fate until she has doubled her fleet, making her more valuable to her friends and more respected by her enemies. . . . We regard it as highly dangerous to put the matter off."

The only parties which already promise to oppose the bill outright are the Richter Radicals and the Socialists, tho the latter do not seem to be quite united on this point. The moderate Radicals, whose view are expressed by the Berlin *Nation*, are inclined to favor the bill. That paper says, in effect:

It does not seem easy to deny that the Foreign Office needs the ships. The Spanish-American war and the present war in South Africa increase the feeling of insecurity among the nations of the world. Conscription has reduced the danger of a catastrophe on the European continent, but the Americans and English, with their hired troops, show strong expansionist tendencies, and Germany does not feel comfortable with an inadequate naval armament. That we are a peaceful people we have proven; but we must ask ourselves whether our friendship would not be valued more by those great nations if we were less contemptibly armed for a naval war. Public opinion and the Reichstag certainly are bound to consider seriously the proposals of the Government.

Some of the Clerical organs are dissatisfied chiefly because the Government wants the whole outlay voted at once, which prevents the opposition parties from putting the thumbscrews on the administration. "Is the Government anxious to precipitate a conflict?" asks the *Germania*. The *Kölnische Volks-Zeitung* says:

"The demand is unparalleled. The representatives of the people are asked to agree to a scheme for naval construction which extends over seventeen years. Yet the plan accepted two years ago, altho extended over six years only, has already been abandoned as insufficient by its proposers."

Outside of Germany, the prospect of a future powerful German navy does not arouse much concern. The English console themselves with the thought that a good many years must pass ere that fleet is "in being." The London *Speaker* says:

"For the moment the new program is more likely to influence the internal political situation than the position of Germany as a sea power. The Clericals, who hold the balance of power, seem bent on resolute opposition, and are prepared to use the question to decide outstanding constitutional issues. The failure of the Kaiser to carry his penal servitude bill against the center and the left in the Reichstag, and the Prussian canal bill against a very different coalition of the center and right in the Landtag, will make the coming struggle decisive as to the future of 'personal government.' The chief Clerical organ welcomes a conflict on this very ground. It protests in curiously outspoken terms against the dominance of the imperial factor of late years, and calls loudly for 'a stand-up fight' that would end the present 'hideous game.' It is seldom that a people has to choose so clearly between its armaments and its constitution."

The Paris *Journal des Débats* points out that these armaments can be directed against Great Britain only, or perhaps somewhat also against the United States. France and Russia would have to finish a quarrel with Germany on land. But if Great Britain, as already suggested, increases her navy to meet the Germans, France also must have more ships.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"CUBA CUBANO" OR "CUBA YANKEE"?

RUMORS are flying about regarding the mental condition of the people of Cuba. There is said to be much dissatisfaction over the possibility of annexation, and it is quite possible that silent preparations for resistance are being made, as the people who really mean to fight would be the last to inform the United States Government of that fact. But it is doubtful that the "best elements" in Cuba would join any such movement. The Madrid *España Moderna* at least does not think so. In its ably conducted review of Spanish-American affairs, this magazine has frequently argued that Spain is the only European power under whose rule inferior races rose to a fairly prosperous condition. It predicts that everywhere throughout Spanish-America peace will be established ultimately "with the help of those two powerful agents of Anglo-Saxon civilization, whisky and wholesale slaughter," unless precautions are taken. Yet the paper does not hope for the establishment of a Cuban republic. It says:

"The march of destiny points more and more to Yankee annexation. Mr. Porter, McKinley's personal friend, who was delegated to investigate the economical situation of Cuba, has pointed out in the New York *Herald* that British capital threatens the mercantile supremacy of the United States in the island. The Havana *País* openly demands a permanent, perpetual protectorate of the United States, expressing its views as follows: 'We do not stand alone in this; many others hold the same view, men who are anxious for a practical solution of the Cuban problem which becomes more and more obscure since the Grand Antille has ceased to be connected with Spain.' Another Cuban periodical predicts a most somber future. 'If,' it remarks, 'universal suffrage is instituted in Cuba, the result will be a negro republic within a very short time. The fact is that the population consists of negroes with the exception of 30,000 Spaniards and 150,000 white Cubans. In fifty years there will be 2,000,000 negroes as against less than 150,000 whites. What kind of a republic would that be? The only remedy is incorporation with the United States, be it as a State, a Territory, or a colony.' When we come to consider that the statesmen of the United States hold similar views, it is easy to see what the final result of this insidious war of 'liberation' will be."

The *España Moderna* intimates that those elements which remained loyal to Spain will accept annexation without a murmur. It regards the Spaniards who go to Cuba as lost to the mother country, tho it mentions with pride that they preserve a filial affection for the land of their birth, which shows itself in the efforts of various Spanish clubs and societies.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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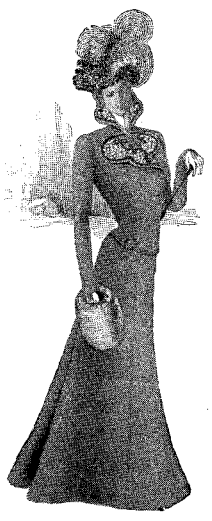
Reduced Prices on Suits and Cloaks



WE recently had an opportunity of purchasing several hundred pieces of fine suitings and cloakings at a figure which enables us to inaugurate the biggest Reduced Price Sale that we have ever announced. You can now secure a stylish garment at **a reduction of one-third from former prices.**

Order from this Reduced Price Sale as freely as you wish; send back anything you don't like, and WE WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY.

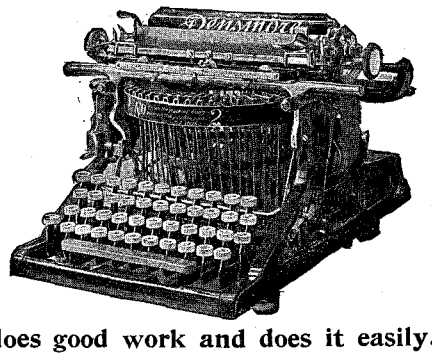
One-third has been cut off the price of every suit and cloak in our line, but the quality of materials and workmanship is right up to our usual standard—just as good as if you paid double the money.

Tailor-made Suits, former price $5; reduced to $3.34.
$10 Suits reduced to $6.67.
$15 Suits reduced to $10.
$20 Suits reduced to $13.34.
Winter Jackets, former price $5; reduced to $3.34.
$9 Jackets reduced to $6. $12 Jackets reduced to $8.
$15 Jackets reduced to $10.
Separate Skirts, former price $4 reduced to $2.67.
$6 Skirts reduced to $4. $8 Skirts reduced to $5.34.
$12 Skirts reduced to $8.
Reduced prices on Capes, Newmarkets, Rainy Day Suits and Skirts, Bicycle Suits, Silk Skirts, etc.

We are also closing out a few sample garments which were made up for exhibition in our salesroom at one-half their regular prices. We tell you about hundreds of reduced price garments in our Winter Catalogue and Bargain List, which will be sent **Free,** together with samples of the materials, to any lady who wishes them. Write to-day for Catalogue, Samples, and Bargain List; don't delay—the choicest goods will be sold first.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK COMPANY,
119 and 121 West 23d St., New York City.

FATIGUE
is not necessary to good work
The Densmore Typewriter



does good work and does it easily.

The ball bearings in the type bars partly account for it. . .

A request in person or by letter brings a catalogue.

DENSMORE TYPEWRITER CO., **316 Broadway, New York.**

DON'T LEAVE YOUR KEYS

in the front door. Fasten them to the pocket or waistband with a key chain secured by the **Improved Washburne Patent Fastener.** Slips on easily, grips like grim death, don't tear the fabric, released instantly. By mail, 25 cents. *Catalogue of other novelties free.*

AMERICAN RING CO.
Box 55, **Waterbury, Conn.**

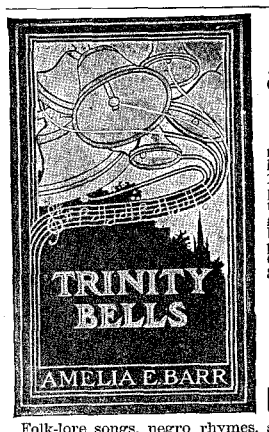
FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul Aymé, of Guadeloupe, under date of June 23, 1899, says: "The Bank of Guadeloupe has again lowered the rate of exchange 2 per cent. The new rates went into effect June 21, and are as follows: 90 days' sight on Paris, 19 per cent.; 60 days' sight on Paris, 20 per cent.; 30 days' sight on Paris, 21.5 per cent.; sight not to exceed 100 francs, 22 per cent. The value of the paper franc is therefore nearly 16 cents in United States gold; actually, it is 15.34 cents, as the Treasury rate of 24 per cent. is that used in such calculations. Despite the slow but steady fall in exchange and consequent appreciation in the value of the current paper money, prices of nearly all commodities continue to rise, or, at best, remain stationary."

In reply to inquiries by the Oregon Board of Horticulture (the letter has been forwarded to the board), Vice-Consul-General Hanauer writes from Frankfort, June 5, 1899, in part as follows: The import duty of 30 marks per 220 pounds on canned fruits or preserves is an obstacle to the sale of United States fruit prepared in this way. Dried and evaporated fruit, however, can be sold at a profit. Up to this time, only dried plums have reached this market from Oregon. Large plums, packed in boxes holding 25 pounds, bring an average price, f. o. b. Portland, of from 4 to 5 cents in United States currency. The boxes should be lined with good paper and be artistically labeled. Apricots, pears, and nectarines should be packed also in boxes containing 25 pounds each. Evaporated apple rings should come in 50-pound boxes. Dried pears and apples are packed in hogsheads. Care should be taken that the fruit be dried or steamed on wooden frames, not on zinc, nor should they be bleached by the aid of metallic substances, as the law prohibits these methods.

The secretary of the legation at Bogotá, Mr. McNally, sends, under date of May 7, 1899, translation of a contract recently published in the *Diario Oficial.* It appears that the French Match Company is recognized as owning the monopoly which was adjudicated to Euripides Salgar in October, 1897. The company renounces its rights to the match monopoly, but this renunciation will not take effect until after the new sale of the monopoly, which is soon to be made, so that the company alone can introduce matches until the new adjudication. The Government acknowledges having received from the company the sum of 666,666 francs ($158,666.54), which is to be left in the hands of the Government until the monopoly is granted. The Government fixes 640,000 francs ($123,520) as the basis for the sale of the monopoly, which will be effected within five months. Matches belonging to private parties that have been ordered between January 11 and 24, 1899 (on which dates resolutions were passed, one declaring the importation of matches free and the other suspending the effects of the first resolution), and that have been shipped to Colombia not later than March 28, may be imported on payment of the duties.

HOLIDAY BOOKS



Trinity Bells
A Tale of Old New York
By Amelia E. Barr

A new historical romance. An exquisite love story. The year 1800 introduces a new period for historical tales. Special cover, *green with silver* bells. Sixteen full-page illustrations by C. M. Relyea. Cloth, 8vo, $1.50.

Little Leather Breeches
By ... Francis P. Wightman

Folk-lore songs, negro rhymes, street venders' cries, and legends. *Absolutely fresh and novel.* Spontaneous and genuinely humorous. Forty-eight full-page colored illustrations and cover by the author. Quarto, $1.50.

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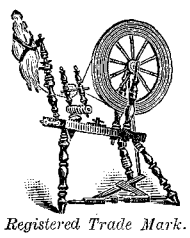
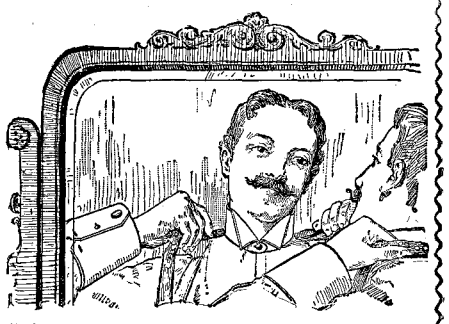


Registered Trade Mark.

At Random Among the Handkerchiefs.

An interestingly beautiful collection of soft, sheer lawn handkerchiefs which the women of Armenia finish with exceedingly dainty lace, all their own in design and workmanship,—the tiniest of sheer lawn handkerchief centers, plain handkerchiefs of the same rich material, every excellent grade of plain, fine hemstitched handkerchiefs that are always ladies' standards, and for gentlemen every size of fine, elegant linen, beautifully hemstitched even to a size for the huge Falstaffian pocket. Of course they are all pure linen.

"THE LINEN STORE."
James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street, N. Y.



LINENE Collars and Cuffs

Made of fine cloth and exactly resemble fashionable linen goods. The most convenient, the most comfortable, and the most economical goods made.

No Laundry Work.

When soiled discard. A box of 10 collars, or 5 pairs of cuffs, 25 cts. **By mail 30 cts.**

Sample collar or pair of cuffs for 6 cts. in stamps. Give size and style desired.

Reversible Collar Co., Dept. S, Boston, Mass.

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The Ostermoor

Patent Elastic Felt Mattress, $15.

TRADE-MARK

was used by hundreds of wise and thoughtful people last year as a **CHRISTMAS PRESENT.** For this purpose it is unique and inexpensive. It guarantees comfortable nights to your friend for twenty years. Mattresses shipped the day ordered, and

Express Charges Prepaid to Any Point.

Our handsome book, "*The Test of Time*," is yours for the asking. Send your name on a postal, whether you need a mattress now or not. It will interest you, anyway, to know about a mattress as soft as the best hair, but which will not lose its shape, and costs only one-quarter as much.

2 feet 6 inches wide, 25 lbs.	$8.35	ALL 6 FEET 3 INCHES LONG.
3 feet wide, 30 lbs.	10 00	
3 feet 6 inches wide, 35 lbs.	11.70	
4 feet wide, 40 lbs.	13.35	
4 feet 6 inches wide, 45 lbs.	15.00	

Made in two parts 50 cents extra.

One person has asked: What do you mean by saying that your mattress is always

"Sent on Suspicion."

We mean just this:

SLEEP ON IT 30 NIGHTS, and if it is not even all you have *hoped for*, if you don't believe it to be the equal in cleanliness, durability, and comfort of any $50 hair mattress ever made, you can get your money back by return mail—"no questions asked." There will be no unpleasantness about it at all.

Take Care! Don't be Deceived!

There is not a single store in the country that carries our mattress; almost every store now has an imitation so-called "felt," which is kept in stock to sell on our advertising. *Our name and guarantee is on every mattress.* Can be bought only *direct* from us.

Send to-day for "The Test of Time."

OSTERMOOR & CO., 119 Elizabeth St., New York.

We have cushioned 25,000 churches. Send for our book, "Church Cushions."

PERSONALS.

SIR ALFRED MILNER, governor of Cape Colony, one of the most talked-about men in Europe today, has won his way to his present post by persistent hard work, begun in old Balliol under Dr. Jowett and in company with Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. H. H. Asquith. New College, Oxford, elected him to a fellowship in 1881, but he resigned it and took up journalism for a time. From the editorial desk he went into politics, first as a candidate for Parliament as a Radical, and later on as Mr. Goschen's private secretary. He served in the finance department at home and in Egypt under Mr. Goschen and Lord Cromer. He made budgets under Sir William Harcourt and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. Then came his appointment to South Africa, in which he has won his chief fame.

PITTSBURG enjoys the distinction of having the only woman in this country, or even in the world, who is at the head of a large steel and iron works business. The woman who holds this unique position in industrial circles is Miss Y. R. Baumgarten, who is at the head of the Pittsburg office of Joseph Joseph & Bros., of Cincinnati, dealers in rails, scrap iron, and railway supplies, says the Cincinnati *Inquirer*. She is in sole charge of all the business there, which, by the way, is the largest done at any of the branches of the company, and amounts to over a million dollars a year. She buys and sells, inspects, superintends the shipping, and, in fact, does everything that a man would have to do under the circumstances.

COL. ALBERT D. SHAW, the new commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, has been prominently connected with that organization since 1886. Mr. Shaw has given his country efficient diplomatic as well as martial service, having been consul at Toronto, Canada, and Manchester, England. He enlisted at the time the Civil War broke out and served until the end of hostilities. He graduated from St. Lawrence University in 1867, and was elected to the New York legislature the same year. In recent years he has been interested in the development of electric power in Niagara Falls. He lives in Watertown, N. Y.

IN a chapter of reminiscence of Von Bunsen and his friends in the October *Century* John Bigelow tells this anecdote of Humboldt: "One day he was dining with Mendelssohn, the banker, and, an unusual thing with him, was very silent. His host, remarking it, observed to Humboldt that he was sure he must be ill. 'No,' said Humboldt, 'but I am in great trouble. Only ten minutes before leaving my apartment to come here I received from my landlord a note informing me that he had sold the house in which I reside and that I must move. The very thought drives me to despair. I really can not bear to move again.' Mendelssohn gradually led Humboldt into conversation, during which he found time to write a note and receive an answer to it. He them took Humboldt aside and said: 'By this note I learn that I am now the owner of the house in which you reside. The condition, however, upon which I have become its possessor is that you continue to occupy your apartment in it as long as you live.'"

If You Lack Energy
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It vitalizes the nerves, helps digestion, and relieves fatigue so common in mid-summer.

THE LATEST WRINKLE.

Hyomei Antiseptic Skin Soap.

A PERFECT SKIN AND TOILET SOAP, MADE WITHOUT FATS, GREASE OR DANGEROUS ALKALI.

Unlike any other, HYOMEI ANTISEPTIC SKIN SOAP is made from the fresh green leaves of the **Tasmanian Blue Gum Tree** only, and contains all its healing, cooling, refreshing and invigorating properties.

No grease or fats to fill the pores and cause Pimples, Blackheads, etc. . .

No dangerous alkali to dry up the skin and prevent circulation. . .

A perfect skin food, from Nature's own laboratory, and one that is proving a revelation to soap users.

Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, 25 cents.

THE R. T. BOOTH CO.,
No. 10 Avenue I, Ithaca, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN HUNTING

A BEAUTIFUL AND USEFUL PRESENT FOR A LADY WILL FIND

The Augusta-Victoria Empress Shoulder-Shawl

an appropriate Birthday, Wedding, Christmas, or New Year's Gift. They are entirely handwoven, about 40 inches square, with 6-inch fringe, at Bethlehem by expert Saxon weavers. Warp silk and woof wool in rich light green, delicate pink, recherché red, pure white, or black color.

When ordering, state color wanted.

Postpaid and registered for **$7.50.**

The Susacuac Weaving Co.
No. 12 Moravian Church St., Bethlehem, Pa.

TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS

102 Fulton st., New York, sell all makes under half price. Don't buy before writing them for unprejudiced advice and prices. Exchanges. Immense stock for selection. Shipped for trial. Guaranteed first-class. Dealers supplied. 52-page illus. cat. free

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A sewing-machine specially adapted for high-speed operation, producing greatest quantity of fine stitching, and requiring least effort by the operator. Has unusually large bobbin for lower thread and finest adjustment in all mechanical movements. Greatest range of work and lightest running lock-stitch sewing-machine in the world. Every genuine machine carries the trade-mark.

Sold on Instalments. You can try one Free. Old machines taken in exchange.

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Coe's Eczema Cure $1 at drug stores. The world's surest cure for all skin diseases. Samples Free by mail. **Coe Chem. Co., Clevel'd, O.**

COLLAR Button Insurance goes with our one-piece collar button. Krementz & Co., 63 Chestnut St. Newark, N. J

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Conscientious.—"He's a vegetarian, is he?" "Oh! the strictest kind. He won't even eat oyster plant."—*Philadelphia Record.*

From the Farmer's Point of View.—MRS. OATCAKE (reading newspaper): "There are fifteen thousand Poles in Philadelphia."

FARMER OATCAKE: "Gracious! What a place to raise beans!"—*Philadelphia Record.*

A Bad Shot.—"Sir, the men on the firing line refuse to go out again if Private Pineknot goes with 'em." "What is the matter with the private?" "He used to hunt deer up in Maine, sir, an' the other men are afraid for their lives."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Political Ornithology.—HODGE (after spelling through paper): "What's an Afrigander, missus?"

MISSUS: "Why, the 'usband of an Afrigoose, o' course."

HODGE: "And what's an Afrigoose?"

MISSUS: "Why, a hostrich, o' course!"—*Punch.*

He Lost His Opportunity.—THE TRAMP: "Once I wuz in a fair way ter becomin' a millionaire, but a darn labor-savin' device ruined me."

THE FARMER: "Ye don't say! How's that?"

THE TRAMP: "I wuz gittin' along nicely as a bartender in a saloon when de boss bought a cash-register."—*Puck.*

Current Events.

Monday, November 27.

—A strong column of British troops moves to the **relief of Ladysmith.**

—General Young is still in **pursuit of Aguinaldo;** the Filipinos evacuate in great haste the fortified town of Mangatarem.

—The annual report of the **Controller of the Currency** is made public.

—Contracts for six 3,500 ton **cruisers** are awarded by the Navy Department.

—This Government disapproves the **Samoan agreement,** and submits draft of a new treaty.

Tuesday, November 28.

—General Gatacre **occupies Bushman's Hoek,** Cape Colony, the Boers retreating.

—The transport *Manauense* reaches Manila from

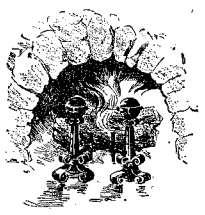
An Interesting Bit of History.

So familiar has become The Prudential Insurance Company's utilization of the Rock of Gibraltar in its advertisements that the Company, believing there is a widespread desire to learn more about Gibraltar than is generally known, has just issued a booklet giving the history of the famous fortress.

It tells that for more than one thousand years before England seized the Rock from Spain, this famous landmark passed through innumerable fierce and bloody struggles, being successively won and lost by Saracens, Moors, and Castilians.

There is a thrilling account of the great siege of the Rock, from 1779 to 1783, when the combined armies and navies of France and Spain attempted to regain possession of the fortress from England. Twice the English garrison was reduced to the verge of starvation, and there is probably no story in history to which can be paralleled the moral and physical courage, extraordinary human endurance and wonderful tenacity of purpose exhibited by the British in defending the Rock.

A copy of this booklet will be sent free to anyone writing to the Home Office in Newark, N. J., mentioning this publication.



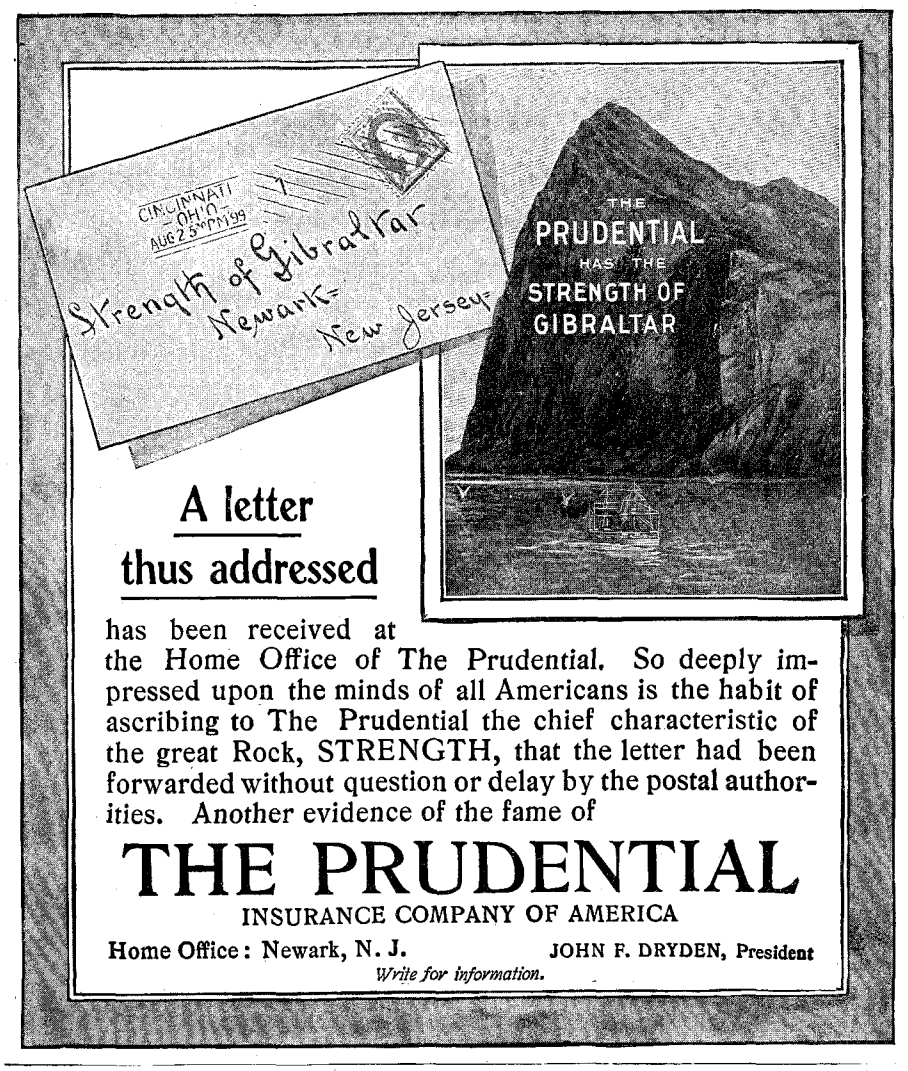
A PURE ATMOSPHERE, four times the heat of the ordinary grate, and one-half the fuel of your furnace doing the same heating. These three distinctive features place the

Jackson Ventilating Grate

first among heating apparatus. Heats several rooms on one or different floors in mid-winter. Burns coal, wood or gas, and can be fitted in any ordinary fireplace.

Write to-day for illustrated catalogue, "D," which contains our guarantee.

EDWIN A. JACKSON & BRO., 54 Beekman St., N. Y.



A letter thus addressed

has been received at the Home Office of The Prudential. So deeply impressed upon the minds of all Americans is the habit of ascribing to The Prudential the chief characteristic of the great Rock, STRENGTH, that the letter had been forwarded without question or delay by the postal authorities. Another evidence of the fame of

THE PRUDENTIAL

INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA

Home Office: Newark, N. J. **JOHN F. DRYDEN, President**

Write for information.

THE LIVING AGE

A Weekly Magazine of Contemporary Literature and Thought.

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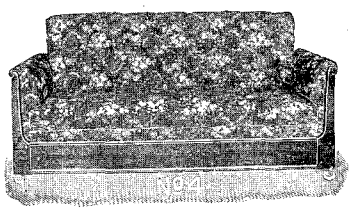
This offer is good only to absolutely NEW SUBSCRIBERS to THE LIVING AGE.

FREE. **To all New Subscribers to THE LIVING AGE for 1900, remitting before Jan. 1, the numbers of 1899 issued after receipt of their subscription, will be sent FREE.**

THE LIVING AGE CO., P. O. Box 5206, Boston.



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A Luxurious Sofa, couch length, instantly convertible into a large, soft, hair-mattress bed, with receptacle for bedding or dresses. 10 styles, any length. Freight prepaid. Catalog free. Returnable if not entirely satisfactory. There is but One Leonard Sofa Bed.

Patented, Manufactured and Sold Only by

The Leonard Sofa Bed Co. 496 Erie Street CLEVELAND, OHIO

STEREOPTICONS MAGIC LANTERNS and SLIDES CONDENSED CATALOGUE FREE RILEY BROS. 16 BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK.

$3 FOUNTAIN PEN FOR $1

To introduce our regular **$3 Acme Fountain Pen** we are making this wonderful holiday offer which will enable you to secure for lady or gentleman a most appropriate . . . **XMAS PRESENT** A solid gold 14 k pen engraved holder. Ink always runs freely but never drops. Postpaid for only $1.00. Money back if not satisfied.

ACME PEN CO., 150 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

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Libby's Plum Pudding

A delicious dessert for

HOLIDAY DINNERS

Just as good and pure as the choicest fruits, fine seasoning and our 40 years experience can make it.

Put up in convenient size key opening cans — ready to serve. Ask your grocer.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago.
Free, New edition "How to Make Good Things to Eat."

A VEGETABLE MEAT.

This truly wonderful food product is, without question, the most remarkable discovery in dietetics which has been made within the last half century. A vegetable food substance corresponding in composition to lean flesh, such as beef or mutton, has long been sought for, not only as a most desirable addition to the vegetarian bill of fare, but as a dietetic necessity in that very large class of cases in which flesh-foods are necessarily prohibited, or in which their use is in the highest degree undesirable, as in chronic rheumatism, Bright's Disease, diabetes, and various nervous affections, and in affections of the liver, such as infectious jaundice and sclerosis. This vegetable meat is called Protose.

It is purely vegetable in character, containing no trace of animal substance. It is original beef. Its discovery was as great a surprise to those conducting the investigation from which it resulted as it has been to all who have become acquainted with its marvelous properties. It is a delicious food product, containing twenty-five per cent. more food elements than beef, and has a taste that can hardly be distinguished from flesh-foods. Protose can be served in any manner that flesh-food can be prepared.

The Sanitas Nut Food Co., Ltd., at 71 Washington Ave., Battle Creek, Mich., will send a sample can for six cents to cover postage.

A MARVEL of all that is Desirable in a Vapor-Bath Cabinet

ONLY one allows use of hands on outside, and allows escape of foul air automatically. Double door. Substantial frame. Large and roomy. Provides luxurious bath for the well. Cures worst cases of disease. We make cabinets from $3.50 to $12. Agents wanted. One agent sold 1,000 of our cabinets in four months. Book "Health and Beauty" free.

R. IRWIN MFG. CO
123 Chambers St., N. Y. City

San Francisco after **narrowly escaping total disaster** in a typhoon.

—The annual report of the **Commissioner of Internal Revenue** is made public.

—The lower house of the Georgia Legislature rejects by an overwhelming majority a **bill to disfranchise negro voters.**

—The old publishing house of **Harper & Bros.** makes an assignment to the State Trust Co., which appoints Col. G. B. M. Harvey, editor of *The North American Review*, its agent to conduct the business.

Wednesday, November 29.

—General Methuen's relief column on the road to Kimberley **defeats the Boer force** at Modden River, in Cape Colony, on Tuesday, after ten hours' fight, in which the losses on both sides are severe.

—**Colonel Bell** scatters a Filipino force in the mountains of Luzon, and captures many heavy guns.

—The **German Emperor** and Empress sail from England to Holland, where they are entertained by the Queen.

—The **Mazet Committee** resumes its sessions in New York.

—Several lives are lost in an **accident on the D. L. & W.** Railroad, near Paterson, N. J.

Thursday, November 30.

—General Methuen is **among the wounded** at Modden River; the situation remains unchanged.

—News of **Lieutenant Gillmore** and his companions, captured by the Filipinos, is received; Aguinaldo's intervention saved Gillmore's life.

—A new industrial **Home for Negro Waifs** is opened at Columbia, S. C.

—A **steel mill** costing $1,000,000 is put in operation at Birmingham, Ala.

Friday, December 1.

—A despatch from Natal announces that the **Boers were repulsed** while trying to blow up a bridge near Colenso; speeches of **Mr. Chamberlain** at Leicester, and Lord Rosebery at Glasgow, on the war situation, attract wide attention.

—The annual reports of the **Secretary of War** and **Secretary of Interior** are made public.

—The Fall River manufacturers agree to grant the operatives **10 per cent. advance** in wages.

—At a conference of about twenty-five prominent House Republicans, it is decided that **Congressman Roberts of Utah** shall not be permitted to take the oath of office.

Saturday, December 2.

—General Methuen is **joined by reinforcements** at the Modder River; the President designates Adelbert F. Hay **to succeed Consul Macrum** at Pretoria.

—The **trial of Deroulede** and his fellow conspirators in Paris is marked by excitement and disorder.

—Caucuses are held at Washington by Republicans and Democrats, who nominate respectively David B. Henderson, of Iowa, and James D. Richardson of Tennessee, for speaker during the **coming session of Congress.**

—A treaty for the **partition of Samoa** is signed by Secretary Hay and the ambassadors of Great Britain and Germany.

Sunday, December 3.

—Col. Kekewich makes a **sortie from Kimberley** and captures a Boer laager; the British transport *Insmore* **goes on the rocks** in St. Helena Bay, but troops are safely landed.

—After a fierce battle, the revolutionary forces of **General Hernandez** capture Maracaibo, the chief seaport of Venezuela.

—The **Postmaster-General** and the **Secretary of the Navy** make their yearly reports.

—**John I. Blair,** multi-millionaire and railway magnate, dies at Blairstown, N. J.

—**Rev. Dr. B. F. De Costa** is received into the Roman Catholic communion.

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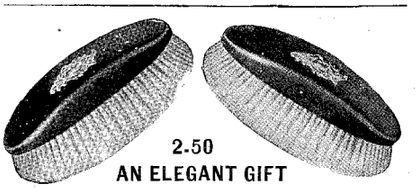

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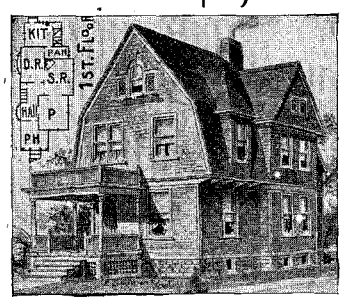

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Problem 435.

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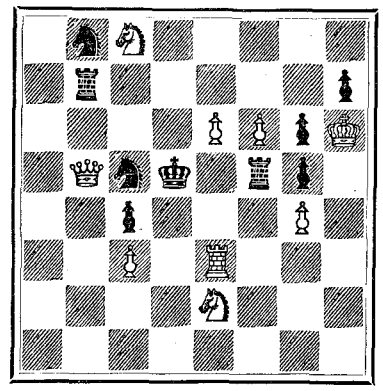

White—Nine Pieces.
White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 431.

1. R—K B 4 / B—Kt 3	2. P—Q 4 ch / Kt x P	3. P x Kt, mate
1. ..... / Kt x R	2. P x Kt ch / K x P	3. B—Q 6, mate
	2. ..... / P x P	3. P—Q 4, mate
1. ..... / Kt x Kt P	2. P—Q 4 ch / K x R	3. B x P, mate
1. ..... / Kt—B 3	2. R—K 4 ch / P x R	3. Q—Kt 5, mate
1. ..... / P x R	2. P x P ch / K x P	3. B—Q 6, mate
	2. ..... / Kt x P	3. P—Q 4, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; H. W. Barry, Boston; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; W. Müller, New York City.; E. C. Routh, San Saba, Tex.; Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga.; G. Paterson, Winnipeg, Man.

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Solution of 428 and 429 received from J. G. L.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; W. H. H. C., Canadian, Tex. 428 from G. P., R. E. Brigham, Schuylerville, N. Y.; Dr. J. T. Glass, Womack, Tex.

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1 P—K 4	P—K 4	16 Kt—Q 2	P—K R 3
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	17 Kt—B 4	P x Kt
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	18 P—R 5	B x B P
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x P	19 Q x B	Kt—B 5
5 P—B 3	B—R 4	20 K—Q 2	Kt—Q 4
6 Castles	Kt—K B 3	21 Q—Kt 3	K—R 2
7 P—Q 4	Castles	22 Q—Q 3 ch	K—R sq
8 P x P	K Kt x P	23 Kt—K 3	P—K Kt 5
9 Q—Q 3	Kt—B 4	24 Kt x P	Q—Kt 4
10 Q—B 2	Kt—K 2	25 P—B 3	P—Q Kt 3
11 Kt—Kt 5	Kt—Kt 3	26 P—Kt 3	B—Kt 4
12 P—K R 4	Kt—K 3	27 Q—Q 4	P—Q B 4
13 B x Kt	Q P x B	28 Q—B 2	Q R—Q sq
14 B—R 3	R—K sq	29 Q R-K sq	Kt—K 2
15 R—Q sq	B—Q 2	Resigns.	

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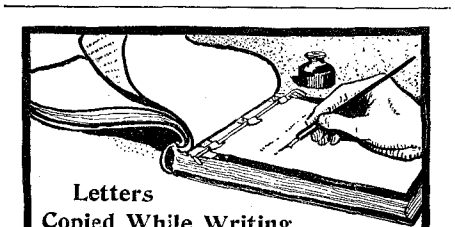

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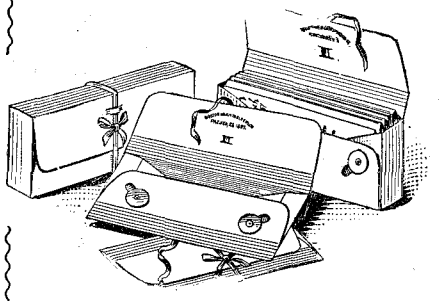

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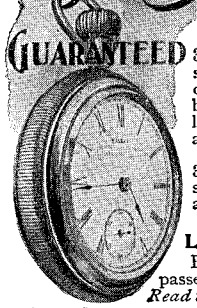

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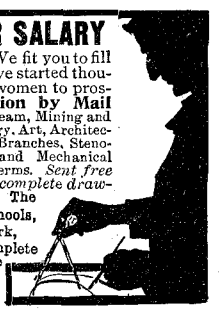

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